PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,671—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday. 2 P.M. | | | | |
| 2nd Dec. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 9th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 1906 | | | | |
| 6th Jan. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 13th Jan | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6523 |
| 20th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 27th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 3rd Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 17th " | CHINA | 7913 | | |
| 24th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 3rd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 10506 |
| 17th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 24th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 10009 |
| 31st " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 7th Apl. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOOLTAN | 10500 |
| 14th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 21st " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10506 |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 5th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6523 |
| 12th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 19th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 26th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Steamers.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,248 | Sellier | 28th Dec. 1905. |
| SEGA | 5,876 | Schoeltz | 25th Jan. 1906 |
| SYDNEY | 4,455 | Combe | 22nd Feb " |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 22nd Mar " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Etienne | 19th Apr. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 6th Jan. 1906. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Etienne | 3rd Feb. 1906. |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.
For passage and further particulars Apply to.
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 31st Dec. |
| * BRITANNIA | G. R. Garrick | 9069 | 31st Jan. 1906. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex. Hay | 6716 | 9th Feb. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 330 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 625 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing | Date | Time. | Route. | via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2170 | Mon. | 25 Dec. | 10 a.m. | P'Bunder & Cutch | |
| LAMA | 2170 | Tues. | 26 Dec. | 4 p.m. | Kathiawar Ports | |
| DWARKA | 1760 | Thur. | 21 Dec. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie | |
| LHASA | 2170 | Frid. | 22 Dec. | 8 a.m. | (direct.) | |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18th December, 1905. Agents,—Bombay.
For SPECIAL XMAS RATES Apply to above

### KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb. " |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Mar. " |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. " |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Extra Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | D. Misteriigo | 5,036 | 28th Dec. 1905. |
| NIPPON | L. Solch | 6,316 | 24th Jan. 1906. |
| CHINA | A. Leva | 6,000 | 1st March " |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Matcovich | 6046 | 20th March " |
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7600 | 9th April " |

† Will call at Karachi. ‡ Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS LINE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 320.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,600 | 30th Dec. 1905. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

## WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
*SPECIALLY SELECTED.*

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.
FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

## XMAS 1905.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

XMAS STOCK NOW IN

NAPLES FIGS (2 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian).
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited,
CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.
FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS
(Assorted) in Bots.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

FOR THE BEST PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
APPLY TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

## YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO., MARK.
RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

## OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# TO-NIGHT!!!

NEAR THE ALPINE RAILWAY.

## ABELL'S GREAT EASTERN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

1st GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEW SENSATIONAL ACTS, NEW NOVELTIES,
NEW EQUESTRIAN SCENES, NEW FACES,
CHEERS GREETED THIS MARVELOUS ACT.
THE GREAT TIGER ACT
TIGER ON HORSE BACK, DOG AND TIGER WRESTLE IN THE OPEN RING.
THE BIG CAT AND THE LITTLE DOG.

PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
DOORS OPEN, 8 O'CLOCK, OVERTURE, 9 O'CLOCK.

N. B.—Owing to a Short lease of the Maidan, our season is limited to a few days only.

---

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * KAISER | 3224 | Mohr | 20th Dec. 1905. |
| SULTAN | 2881 | Burmeister | 15th Jan. 1906. |
| * GENERAL | 2861 | Pons | 26th " " |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE East ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

---

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1905.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the REMOVAL of ASHES and REFUSE from H. M. Ships in the Stream at Bombay for 12 months from 1st January, 1906.

Tenders will be received up to NOON on FRIDAY the 22nd December.

NORMAN ROY,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
Royal Naval Depot,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

16th December, 1905.

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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay, 16th November, 1905.

---

WANTED

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S ORDERS—A 1 BOOTS and SHOES made to order, latest patterns, easy and comfortable fit and quality of material guaranteed, GREATLY REDUCED RATES for the Season. Give us a trial. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., 13 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, the right place for footwear.

---

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and II and III Session classes commence on WEDNESDAY the 10th January, 1906. The subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufacture, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Heat, Magnetism etc. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Degrees are awarded on the result of the annual examinations. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January 1906. Candidates who have not passed the U. S. F. or Matriculation are required to pass an Entrance Examination: Candidates who have passed the U. S. F. or Matriculation will have to pass an Examination in Free-Hand Drawing only, of some mechanical object. The Entrance Examinations will be held at the Institute on the 11th and 12th January 1906. Early application is essential as a large number of applicants has already been registered.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

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NOTICE.

## MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY, 1906.

WILL the EUROPEAN inhabitants of Bombay who desire their Names and Addresses inserted in the next issue of the above publication, now being compiled, kindly send the same clearly written to

THE COMPILER,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

---

# HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washing | Suit | ... from Rs. | 10 |
| Flannel | do. | ... ,, ,, | 18 |
| Navy Serge | do. | ... ,, ,, | 25 |
| Tweed | do. | ... ,, ,, | 25 |

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

---

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

---

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—Send me your Photograph, or any Photograph, or Picture, or negative, or film, and I will return it with one Dozen Post Cards of it for Rs. 2. Cash with Order. Stamps not accepted.—W. A. FORSHAW, Photographer, Madras.

---

ON VIEW—Valuable Gold and Silver JEWELLERY, Gold Chronometer and Repeater Watches, Gold Chains, English Safe, English Plate Glass Show Cases, Glass-door, Cupboards, &c., the Stock-in-Trade of C. HENIGER & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, to be SOLD on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, by BENNETT & Co.

---

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises, Dalal Lane, Fort.

---

BOXING—PADDY GILL, the Professional Boxer, is OPEN to give LESSONS at his training Quarters. For rates apply to Box No. 704D., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

---

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

---

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

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| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 8 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 3 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 1 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 9 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 13 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

**THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.**

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Bombay Gate Street, Bombay.

## COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

NEW BY R. M. BALLANTYNE.

BOUND IN DESIGNED CLOTH, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

Rs. 1-14 each.

BLUE LIGHTS; or Hot Work in the Soudan. A Tale of Soldier Life.

BLOWN to BITS: or The Lonely Man of Ra ata: A Tale of the Malay Archipelago.

THE CHARLIE to the RESCUE: A Tale of the Sea and the Pirates.

THE WALRUS HUNTERS: A Romance of the Realms of Ice.

ERLING the BOLD: A Tale of the Norse Sea Kings.

THE LIFEBOAT: A Tale of our Coast Heroes.

THE BUFFALO RUNNERS: A Tale of the Red River Plains.

THE YOUNG TRAWLER: A Story of Life, Death, and Rescue in the North Sea.

RIVERS of ICE: A Tale Illustrative of Alpine Adventure and Glacier Action.

THE FLOATING LIFE of the GOODWIN SANDS.

THE HOT SWAMP: A Romance of Old Albion.

RED ROONEY: or the Last of the Crew.

DUSTY DIAMONDS, CUT and POLISHED: A Tale of City Arab Life.

THE GIANT of the NORTH: or Pokings Round the Pole.

FIGHTING the FLAMES; A Tale of the London Fire Brigade.

THE SETTLER and the SAVAGE: A Tale of Peace and War in South Africa.

BLACK IVORY: A Tale of Adventure among the Slavers of East Africa.

UNDER the WAVES: or, Diving in Deep Waters.

THE FUGITIVES: or, The Tyrant Queen of Madagascar.

THE ROVER of the ANDES: A Tale of Adventure in South America.

THE BATTERY and the BOILER: or, Adventures of Telegraph Cable Layer.

THE LONELY ISLAND: or. The Refuge of the Mutineers.

POST HASTE: A Tale of Her Majesty's for Mails: IN the TRACK of the TROOPS: A Tale of Modern War.

THE PIRATE CITY: An Algerine Tale.

THE IRON HORSE or, Life on the Line A Railway Tale.

DEEP DOWN: A Tale of the Cornish Mines.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

**ACORIDINE**

THE INFALLIBLE

INDIGESTION CURE

Can be had of all Druggists

Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.**

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.


## THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Weather cloudy. Rain threatening. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Weather unsettled. Wheat larger area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Benares.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, fair. Moderate cold. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton picking general. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls Cotton healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Sholapur.—All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Easterly wind drying crops.

Belgaum.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH DEC.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong in the Persian area and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum temperature show an excess of 5° to 10° at Karwar Malegaon, Surat, Khandwa, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Karachi and those of the minimum an excess of from 5° to 13° in Sind, Rajputana and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Saugor, Surat and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 49° at Allahabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Sind and at Lahore and Bhuj.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—The depression in the Persian area mentioned in yesterday's report has somewhat decreased in intensity and now seems slowly moving eastwards into Sind. Weather is hence cloudy in Sind, Cutch and a portion of the Punjab and somewhat unsettled to the north of Latitude 23° and to the west of Longitude 74°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.


For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 16.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 83 | = | — 1-8 |
| 2 do. Rentes | 99 3-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan | 105 | = | + 1-4 |
| 3 1-4 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 65 13-16 | = | unchanged |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 30 5-16 | = | do |
| 2 months hence | 29 7-16 | = | do |
| Spot in New York | 65 1-2 | = | |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·3 | = | — 1 |
| Berlin | 20·37 3-4 | = | + 1-2 |
| New York Demand | 4·83 1-4 | = | |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 4 per cent | = | unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills | 3 7-8 per cent | = | do |
| 6 " " " | 3 5-8 per cent | = | do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-8 per cent | = | do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-8 per cent | = | do |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 3 3-4 per cent | = | + 1-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 3 1-2 per cent | = | + 1-8 |

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 44 3-4 Dec-Jan sellers } firm
Brown 40 April-May sellers }

LINSEED—

Linseed Sold 43 1-2 Dec-Jan sellers firm

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 6·35 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 37,000. Futures closed steady.

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·22 | 6·24 | 6·28 |
| 1 | —2 | —2 |
| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June |
| 6·33 | 6·36 | 6·39 |
| —2 | —2 | —3 |
| June-July | July-Aug | Aug-Sep |
| 6·41 | 6·43 | 6·33 |
| —2 | —3 | —3 |

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 34,000
Do last year ..... 35,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... 22,000
Do. do Continent ..... 17,000

IN NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 12·20 |
| Futures, month of Dec | 11·83+5 |
| Do. do. March | 12·02+7 |

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to official weather reports considered unfavorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11 15-16+1-16 |
| Futures, month of March | 12·25+9 |
| Do. do. June | 12·48+9 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are raised 1-16d.

COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 8,04,000 |
| Stock in London | 15,000 |
| Total visible supply | 4,380,000 |
| | +100,000 |
| Total visible supply East Indian | 143,000 |
| Total Quantity in sight | 6,31,000 |
| | +39,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 16th Dec. 1905:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 14,074 bales. |
| Wheat | 9,434 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,282 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 637 do |
| Gingellyseed | 13,390 do |
| Poppyseed | 449 do |
| Groundnut | 190 do |
| Castorseed | 5,501 do |
| Rice | 16,369 do |
| Myrabollams | 4,202 do |
| Cottonseed | 20,474 do |
| Mowraseed | 945 do |
| Gram | 533 do |
| Jeowar | 1,289 do |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1 8d |
| Bank Demand | 1-8d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1 4 11-32d. |
| Do. 6 do. do. | 4 15-32d. |
| French Francs 3 do. do. | 171 |
| Marcks 3 do. do. | 139,3-4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight | 147 |
| Shanghai 30 do. | 207 |
| Japan 30 do. | 150 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone weak.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97·10 |
| 1st Settlement, 4th January | 97·12 |

Money Market. Tone strong.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 28th Sept. | 4 per cent. | |
| Bank of Bombay do. 14th Dec. | 7 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 14th | 7 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 10th July | 4 | do. |

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready sellers | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Forward December | 7 | 9 | 0 |

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 7 | 7 | 0 |

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready buyers | 8 | 8 | 0 |

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 32 | 0 | 0 |

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howree Khamdeish | 43 | | |
| 15 per cent Mixed | 42 | 8 | |

WHEAT—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi ready | 5 | 1 | 6 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | firm. |
| Estimated sales | 8,000 Bales |
| Imports | 12,000 " |

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·31 | 6·33 | 6·37 |
| +9 | +9 | +9 |
| Mar.-April | April-May | May-June. |
| 6·42 | 6·45 | 6·48 |
| +9 | +9 | +9 |
| June-July | July-Aug | Aug.-Sept. |
| 6·50 | 6·51 | 6·42 |
| +9 | +9 | +9 |

COTTON.—The market is very steady but the enquiry is limited, especially for forward contracts. In spot cotton there is a fair turnover at Colaba.

Sutta closing quotations are as follows.

Bengals Fully Good January .....Rs. 199 1-2
Broach M.-G. Good March..... " 258 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

| | Fine. | F.-G. | Good. | Dely. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) | 207 | 199 | ... | 25th | Dec |
| Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms | 212 | 202 | ... | 25th | Dec |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 214 | 204 | ... | 25th | Dec |
| Oomrawutee (descriptions) | M.-G. 223 | 217 | ... | 25th | Jan |
| Khandesh, (M.-G.) | 214 | ... | ... | 25th | Jan |
| Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) | | | | | |
| Karanja do. (M.-G.) | 224 | 218 | ... | 25th | Jan |
| Akola do. (M.-G.) | | | | | |
| Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) | 235 | 229 | ... | " | " |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | 233 | 227 | ... | " | " |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) | | 237 | 232 | ... | " |
| Hingunghat (M.-G.) | | 271 | ... | 257 | 25th Mar |
| Muttia (M. G.) | | 220 | ... | 25th | February |
| Dharwar (S. G.) | | 245 | ... | 25th | May |
| Western | | 230 | ... | " | " |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th December as compared with the statement of the 9th Dec.:—

| LIABILITIES. | Dec. 9. Rs. | Dec. 16. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 87,00,00 | 87,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 42,99 009 | 50,72,397 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 36 80 934 | 34,67,985 |
| Other Deposits | 5,47,04,397 | 5,74,97,779 |
| Post Bills | 3,415 | 9,789 |
| Sundries | 22 82,178 | 23,37,305 |
| | Rs. 9,37,34,833 | 9,49,90,255 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,23,43,817 | 1,22,31,806 |
| Other authorised Securities | 37,59,155 | 37,03,823 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 73,87,435 | 76,74,575 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,16,04,855 | 1,10,91,863 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 3,47,74,174 | 3,51,29 019 |
| Dead Stock | 2,33,342 | 2,33,382 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 4,044 | 3,996 |
| Balances with other Banks | 10,67,394 | 11,32,385 |
| Sundries | 2,05,659 | 2,24,459 |
| Cash | 2,23,51,365 | 2,51,19,978 |
| | 9,37,34,833 | 9,49 90,255 |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 304,822 | 226,333 | |
| Same date last year | 15 | 11 | 85 |


YOUR TEETH are always a trouble. We will show you how to avoid this.
USE

**KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,**

a most delightful preparation,

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle

AND

**KEMP'S DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER**

Re. 1 per bottle

Every day and your troubles will cease.

We have also a revelation in TOOTH BRUSHES which is registered under the name of "KEMP'S Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush" each brush in a neat box at eight annas each only.

The above DENTIFRICES are used by retired Anglo-Indians in England and elsewhere (who have known and appreciated them in India) in preference to any other.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

**KEMP & CO., LD.,**

THE CHEMISTS;
(Primus in India.)
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH

CRUM—December 17, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. E. Crum, Esq. of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOPE—HORTON-BENNETT—Nov 18, at the Fort Church by the Rev F J Clarke, Senior Chaplain, Allahabad, John Haden, fourth son of Mr G I Hope of Annan, Scotland, to Ethel Marion, only daughter of Major J J Horton Bennett, Allahabad.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 3-57m., 4-33a. Low water 10-32m., 10-5a.

Prize distribution, Bombay Scottish Education Society, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.

Evening party in honour of Sir Sassoon David, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-30 p.m.

Abell's Circus, Esplanade.

The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, at 3 p.m., at No 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—V. V. Shaligram, No. 539 was among those who passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University.

A COTTON HANDBOOK.—The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company have issued the thirteenth edition of American Cotton Crop movements, a veritable multum in parvo, which will be invaluable to all who dealing in cotton have added it to their sources of reference. There is scarcely a feature of American Cotton, which is not treated and the compilation has been entrusted to experts in the trade.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Banaji of the Abkari Department, charged Fulshankr Ameerji, a native of Katdiawar, with importing six tolas of bhang without a license. Accused, admitted having brought the drug, but said he had purchased it to at Vesawa and had brought it for his own use as he was suffering from diarrhoea. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 25.

A FORTHCOMING CONCERT.—Miss. Dyer an accomplished Professional with a charming contralto voice, and staying with friends on Malabar Hill and during her short visit in this city intends giving a concert about the middle of January. Mr Seymour Dove is making all arrangements for her first appearance in India of which due notice will be given.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Besia antelope (Oryx Beisa) has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by the officers of the 3rd King's African Rifles in Jubaland through the kind Assistance of His Majesty's High Commissioner in British East African Protectorate. It is a very valuable and a rare acquisition to the garden, the animal being one of the most beautiful species of African antelopes and not often seen in Indian gardens.

A SUIT BETWEEN NEIGHBOURS.—In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott disposed of a suit about certain rights of easements claimed by Dinbai widow of Nasarvanji D. Delhina from Jamshedji Sorabji Entee, relating to their properties in Anjir Baug, situated at the Junction of Sister and Tardeo Roads. Defendant was restrained by the judgment of the Court from erecting or maintaining erected any building other than the porch as it existed two months before the infringement, also, from growing on the ground any trees or shrubs other than garden plants. Defendant to bear his own costs, and the costs of the plaintiff, except of two days' hearing.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 5-45 P. M. to-day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Whistling Rufus | Kerry Mills |
| Overture | Le Duc D'Olonne | Auber |
| Selection | Lombardi | Verdi |
| Polka (Cornet Duet) | The Friendly Rivals | Godfrey |
| Selection | A Country Girl | Caryll |
| Brazilian Dance | Habanera | F D Arco |

## VILE TRICK WELL-PUNISHED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. A. Parekh, Abkari Inspector, prosecuted Bhagwandas Parashram, a pardeshi sweet-meat vendor, residing at Fanaswadi, under sections 43 (c) and 49 of the Abkari Act V of 1878, in that he tried to transport one and a half drams of cocaine without license, into the house of one Shiosampat and his mistress Sita, with the intent of causing harm to them, and in that, he maliciously gave false information against them.

Inspector Parekh stated that yesterday morning the accused gave him the information that Shiosampat and his mistress possessed a large quantity of cocaine. Mr. Parekh asked the accused to reduce his information to writing which the latter did on oath. He then took Mr. Parekh to his own house in Fanaswadi, and made him wait outside. Soon the accused returned from the house, offering to take Mr. Parekh to Shiosampat's house, whence he was to buy cocaine. But before the accused could be allowed to go into Shiosampat's house, his person was searched in presence of "punch," when two bottles and five packages of cocaine were found on him. He admitted before Mr. Parekh having given him false information maliciously against Shiosampat and Sita. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and admitted having ill-feeling between himself and Shiosampat, because Sita, who is now in the latter's keeping, was his former mistress. On evidence and on the accused's own plea, his Worship, in disposing of the case sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

## TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.

COMMUNICATION WITH ALIBAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Dec. 16.

His Excellency Lord Lamington paid a visit to this part of the Konkan, this afternoon, arriving in the R.I.M.S. Dufferin off Revadanda creek at about 1 p.m. and landing at Revadanda from the steam launch Ambalika. There His Excellency visited some places of historic interest and came to Alibag at 4-30 p.m. After his arrival on the Alibag side a salute of 17 guns was fired. At the landing place His Excellency shook hands with the gentlemen, official and non-official, that were present to receive him, inspected the Police Guard of Honour and then drove into the town. On his way he saw the boys of the John Elphinstone High School arranged in two rows along the two sides of the road. His Excellency stopped his carriage there, and walked through the High School building accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Chukerbutty, the acting Collector, the Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown, the Superintendent, and Mr. Safre, the Head Master of the High School. The girls of the U. F. C. Mission Girls' School which is under the superintendence of Mrs. A. C. Wilkie Brown, were gathered in the High School compound, and His Excellency was pleased to see them there. Sweets were distributed to the girls in honour of the visit, and as his Excellency left the compound the boys and girls gave loud and enthusiatic cheers. The High School compound and and the road in front were decorated with flags, buntings and venetian masques. Thence His Excellency drove to the Durbar Hall or "Mandap" which was erected under the supervision of Mr. Kallianpurkar, the Mamlatdar, for the purpose of giving his Excellency a joint address of the Kolaba Local Board and the Alibag Municipality. After the reading of the address was over His Excellency dwelt in reply upon all the points and prayers in the address in order:—

Remission of Plague debt to the Alibag Municipality development and better communication with Bombay. Bridging of the Dharamter creek.

The following is the text of the address:—

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Members of the Kolaba District Local Board and of the Alibag Municipality, on behalf of the inhabitants of this District and Alibag, beg very respectfully to offer you a most cordial welcome on the occasion of your so graciously honouring our town with a visit.

We recall that it is some six years ago that we were similarly honoured by one of Your Excellency's predecessors, Lord Sandhurst, who came to cheer us in the early days of our fight with plague, and we acknowledge now with gratitude the generous assistance since afforded to our Municipalities by Government in remitting a considerable portion of our debts on account of plague expenditure. Our Municipal finances are however, still in a very strained condition, and we would humbly represent that still further remission of our plague debt, of which six instalments are still due, should be granted to us. We, therefore, pray that you may be so good as to exercise the special discretion afforded to you by the Government of India in this matter. We are profoundly thankful to be able to offer you a cordial welcome in happier circumstances, and we desire very respectfully to express our deep and sincere appreciation of your sympathy with, and interest in, all our concerns, of which Your Excellency's visit assures us.

While the Kolaba District and the sea-coast town of Alibag may not bulk largely in the public view, they nevertheless possess many historical and natural claims to notice.

Alibag, it may be noted, stands in the middle of a line of garden towns, stretching along the coast known as Ashtagar, "Eight Parks or Gardens," and has always been a "garden city" both in name and in fact though it may yet be far from realising the ideal associated with this phrase. In the early days of Maratha Power, its harbour sheltered the great fleet of the Angrias' Sea-Kings, who guarded with their 200 light-and-well-manned ships some of the entrances to the heart of Maharashtra. Many a stirring scene must have been witnessed from the frowning walls of Kolaba Fort when some hostile fleet or unconveyed stranger rose above the horizon, and a squadron slipped its moorings to venture forth to battle or to capture. Though our energies are devoted in these later days to more peaceful pursuits and though our many hill forts are now untenanted, and though our warrior ancestors well remembered but belonging to other times cannot now aid us to spread fame and become known throughout India, still the importance of Alibag and other and villages in the Kolaba Districts is probably not less than of yore, since they constitute a great part of the maritime tract from whence is drawn the greater part of the labour-supply so essential to the prosperity of our Capital—the Imperial City of Bombay—vaster than any ancient city and more important in the eyes of the world at large.

Representatives of the Town Municipalities of Alibag, Pen, Panvel, Uran, Roha, Mangaon, and Murad are present here to-day to greet Your Excellency.

Also Members of each of the Taluka Local Boards of Pen, Panvel, Uran, Karjat, Roha, and Mahad.

In all these towns and ancient centres of trade it is realised that energy must be devoted to educational and industrial progress and that decadence from their ancient stadard of efficiency would be lamentable.

It is everywhere our desire that our sons should be better educated than their fathers, better equipped for business enterprise, abler than we are to develop the resources of our historic and well-loved hills and valleys and mountain streams and broad waterways that they should be not less loyal to our Gracious sovereign whose son and heir, with his Royal Consort, is even now spreading joy througout the length and breadth of India, and not less ready to appreciate the benvolent desire of Government and its officers to help us towards the fulfilment of these aims.

We are aware that your Excellency is well acquainted with the difficulties against which we have to contend, and that your officers, both Local and at the Head-quarters of your Government, know in detail the chief needs of towns and villages throughout the District, but we would here allude to a few of the most important schemes for development of the District that have long been engaging the attention of Government.

First and foremost in urgency we would place the various schemes that have from time to time been mooted for improving our means of communication with Bombay. The Railway has already done much for us, but its nearest stations are Mumbra on the Panvel-Thana side and Karjat, Neral, and Campoli at the foot of the Ghats. We will not suggest any further development of Railway projects for the present on account of the prohibitive cost of such undertakings owing to the hilly nature of the country and the many broad streams that would have to be bridged.

We would, however, ask Your Excellency to further by every device in your power the projects for developing our means of communication with Bombay by water. We would lay stress on the vast benefit that both this District and Bomay would derive from the erection of a pier at Rewas or in the neighbourhood of Mandwa of kihim, which would enable the coasting steamers to touch at one or other of these ports at all seasons of the year.

We are aware that the scheme is now under consideration by the Engineering Department and that it is included in their projects for the development of the Bombay Harbour.

Should it be brought to a successful issue, it would do much towards making the coast line from Mandwa to Rewadanda a veritable suburb of Bombay. At present, though Mandwa is only twelve miles, as the crow flies, from Bombay, it is with us and our Imperial City a case of so near and yet so far. For the improvement of local traffic by road and the and one further development of this tract we would lay great stress upon the necessity for a bridge across the Dharamtar Creek connecting the Alibag Taluka with Pen and the rest of the District. The Dharamtar Creek is broad, but we are of opinion that it might now be bridged successfully and that the profit to be derived therefrom would be enormous.

We would ask you, therefore, to desire Mr. Chuckerbutty, the Collector of this District, who is in entire sympathy with us in these matters, to furnish all preliminary information necessary for the starting of both these schemes.

We may mention incidentally that the District Local Board has lately voted a very large sum (Rs. 1,605) to the Executive Engineer, S. D. for the improvement of the Rewadanda-Alibag road, which it is hoped will play its part in developing that rich and fertile tract in conjunction with the other two schemes.

We would point out that projects for piers and bridges which were mooted and abandoned many years ago on account of the depth of water and unsheltered coast line, may not now be found to be impracticable, for the coast line is slowly altering under influence of silt deposits from the Creeks, and where there was formerly deep water, there is now shallow water, and reefs stretching out to sea may be found to afford sh

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NOTICE.

GUESTS who have accepted invitations to the EVENING PARTY, on TUESDAY, 19th December, 1905, in honor of SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., are requested to enter the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, by the EAST DOOR, Harbour side.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1905.


## RUBBER TO THE RESCUE IN CEYLON.

RUBBER is the one thought for the future. Coffee had its day, and its long, long night. Cinchona was to bring the dawn of a new era of prosperity, but it was overdone. Tea has flourished exceedingly, but already its doom in the low lands has been practically foreshadowed by the discovery that rubber pays better and that the two can hardly be cultivated with equal success in the same field or ground. The plantations of rubber—few and far between—that are ready for the knife, have given so good a return that the most unlimited hopes have been raised and legions of limited companies are being started to exploit the possibilities of rubber planting. The consequence is the wildest speculation in acres of land, in which the smallest of Para, Ceara or Castilloa rubber plants have been put. Advertisements appear of land fit for rubber to be sold, of rubber seeds, of rubber plants and cuttings at so much a hundred. Tea has taken a back seat, except in the highlands, and even they seem threatened, for one expert gives it as his opinion that some of the rubber will grow at almost any elevation. We should be sorry to contradict him, but the natural habitat of all the rubber trees yet discovered is in low and warm and well watered lands, and trees do not take kindly to conditions to which they are not accustomed. The consensus of opinion is that rubber requires at least seven years' growth, before it is fit to tap and then it must be carefully nursed to enable it to give a full measure of latex for the next fourteen years, which seems to be the limit of its prime, for it gives gradually less as the years go on. There are almost as many theories as there are experts on the subject of the best species to grow, on the best system of tapping and on the best knives for that delicate process, on the use of chemicals, on the coagulating of the latex, the number of coolies required to the acre of rubber, and on the quantity of latex to be got from a given number of trees. So far the three rubbers in favour with Ceylon planters are the three above mentioned; the Ceara, the Para and the Castilloa, the ancient Ficus Elastica, in spite of its free growth as shown by the hoary old giants in the Peradeniya Gardens, being scarcely mentioned in Ceylon as a possible competitor. How best to tap has puzzled scientific botanists and practical planters who hesitate between the spiral, the semi-spiral, and the simple standing cuts converging to one central channel. The semi-spiral at present seems to be the favourite. How much latex each mature tree should yield is another problem not yet solved by experience as is What exact effect rain or dry weather produces, or the tree being in bloom at the time of drawing off the latex. The age and girth of the tree are also determining factors; half a pound per month per young tree of eighteen inches girth has in some cases been got, but amount varies considerably. The period during which the tapping can be continued is just as undefined, some trees requiring frequent rests, others yielding latex for three months together. A Ceylon planter, who has had experience of rubber and the amount of work coolies can do, says that one man to eighty trees is sufficient, he can tap forty on alternate days for six weeks, and then move on to a new set of eighty for the same period, allowing the first lot to rest, and so on through the rubber plantation. An acre tapped on this scale requires according to this authority only one and one-tenth of a coolie. Two or even three coolies would be able to copewith more frequent tapping, On the superintendent devolves the reponsibility of judging the amount to be expected from the trees, and the frequency with which the latex may be taken from them.

The vexed question of the use of chemicals to facilitate the flow of the latex and prevent too rapid co-agulation is one that must be defined soon if Ceylon rubber is to maintain its infant reputation. Even experts are not agreed as to whether the quality of the rubber is injured by the use of certain chemicals. That the injury, if any, is not perceptible at once seems certain, but the after-effects are still unknown, and another factor has to be considered, whether the chemicals that delay coagulation at the outset may not interfere with the formulæ of the manufacturer later and annul much of his labour. With the extension of the rubber industry it is certain that the plan of mixing all the latex directly it is brought in will be followed, instead of the method that now mostly obtains, of pouring the produce of each tree into a separate pan to coagulate, The lace and crepe machines through which the rubber is driven are already in use and will become more popular, for they save both time and labour. The rubber is poured into a large tank where it coagulates and it is then passed through the machines where it is driven twice through the crepe and once through the lace machine, which is an advantage, The lace rubber sent from Ceylon to the Liverpool market has been favourably received and reported on. The knife with which incisions are made has gone through many developments, the Northway-Bowman with a spring being considered one of the best. There is now another on the market without a spring, which the coolies manipulate easily, as they see its course better. It is of the greatest importance to have a weapon that can be guided, for too deep incisions injure the tree and too shallow do not give the latex a chance to flow. Drying the rubbor in a vacuum has been thought of just as fruit is treated, and there seems no reason against that method being as satisfactory as it is scientific.

But whatever developments the system of preparing rubber for the world's markets undergoes, there is no manner of doubt that Ceylon is inclined to over-enthusiasm on the subject of planting. Whole hillsides have been denuded of tea-trees and in their place are small rubber plants, each in its protecting midget basket. Such an estate is probably already the centre of interest for a syndicate speculating on the latex to be obtained in seven or eight years' time. The present price of rubber, and the prospect held out by the multiplication of motor cars and the rapid outwearing of their myriad pneumatic tyres is irresistibly tempting to the planter and promoter. The pity of it is that Ceylon is not the only place rushing in for a rubber fortune. Singapore is still more certain that in rubber lies its future, and investors there, are doubling and trebling their money with the greatest ease, so eager are the people to have an early chance of sharing in the good things that speculators assure them will be theirs when the rubber trees grow. No one believes in a fall in price, or in the possibility of an over-supplied market. Rubber cannot be so elastic as to cope with that danger. Meanwhile the old countries that allowed their wild rubber plantations or scattered trees to be racketed about regardless of future demands, are getting careful and economical. Concessions are being secured there by companies bent on systematic, not ruinous, exploitation. All this means that from every part of the world where rubber trees grow or can be made to grow, supplies will come, and great indeed must be the demand if a slump does not follow such a general determination to satisfy it. One rubber expert estimates that 20,000 acres will be added next year to the area under rubber in the East, and this, he says, represents an investment of £4,000 annually by an ordinary planter. If taken up and boomed by companies it may mean anything up to a million of money. The calculation of 20,000 acres supposes that it is land suitable to rubber; but actually much is being planted on land no more fit for these trees than the North or South poles, and all such ventures will run away with the general profits that such an area might be expected to yield. The Amazon district produces annually 30,000 tons of rubber and, if the East is to do likewise, close on half a milion coolies must be employed upon the gigantic task. A yield of one pound of dry rubber per acre is the estimate of this expert, and he shows that to turn out as much as the Amazon total all the land now under tea in Ceylon, namely 380,000 acres will have to be employed producing rubber. Such a consummation cannot be expected, at the rate of 20,000 acres additional annually, until 1925. This gives some idea of the possibilities, and the probabilities are certainly well below the estimate. If the East goes faster and equals the West in its contribution of rubber to the world, prices must go down. Should the "boom" that now threatens to inflate unduly the face-value of the shares in the numerous companies now being launched on their adventurous careers, continue ten years' hence there will be much tribulation, when the land is covered with rubber trees and a not over eager market has to be won by low quotations. It will be well then for those whose acres lay out of the range of successful rubber cultivation and who were consequently strong enough to resist the temptation to sacrifice their moderate tea profits to the fleeting rubber boom. There is undoubtedly money in rubber, the fear is that Ceylon will go "Nap" in it and repeat the Cinchona and Coffee experiences that ruined many planters in that beautiful Island.

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FINDING A MISTAKE.

IT is quite clear that Australia is finding out how great a mistake it has made in its policy which is not only "a white Australia" but "Australia for the Australians." To give this impression has been not only the modified attitude over the question of Asiatic immigration, but a more polite demeanour towards the Mother Country. The reception of General Booth's proposal to send out some thousands of families would but a few years ago have been refused with ignominy; now the State Governments have accorded it a sympathetic consideration. The truth is that the difference between reasonable immigration and swamping is becoming to be recognised. A comparison of area and population shows that there is an average of one and a third persons to each of three millions of square miles of territory. Put in other words, while Australia is practically the same size as the United States, it has but a twentieth of the population. The fact that the greater part of the interior is at present uninhabitable refers in a smaller degree to America and in no way offers a bar to an increase in the number of immigrants. We may confidently look forward to the time when artesian boring, which has proved so useful in the reclamation of arid land, will completely revolutionise the present inhabitable borders of the interior. That it will do so without the call of a rapidly increasing population is extremely unlikely, and it follows that by putting every barrier in the way of the immigrant the State has stood in the way of enlarging its own usefulness and the prosperity of the country. From a financial point of view it is essential that the interior be opened up as much and as quickly as possible. The national debt of Australia stands at £57 per head as compared with £20 in England and £5 in America. The fault seems to lie in the fact that the working man has assumed command and rules with an idea of political economy only which is to be gained in a board-school. An American traveller has just stated that there are five hundred thousand square miles of sugar and rice land lying waste for lack of hands to till it, and this area will never be a source of revenue to the Empire or even to the Australians themselves until some one with a strong hand rises and puts a veto on the irrational policy which has characterised recent years. Were the attitude adopted by any foreign State there would be an outcry such as that which led to the South African war. If Australia wishes to refuse the admission of indentured Chinese labour it has a right so to do, but its insults to England and India are another matter which should be taken up more strongly, now that immigration laws are on the tapis, so that the Commonwealth Government may see that it is not in a position to take everything and give nothing in return.

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THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

PERHAPS in all the last twenty years of their power Conservatives have never been so diverted as they are in the hour of their impotence. For, while the Radical host is jubilating at the prospect of having its political fling in the House, their opponents are laughing up their sleeves at the impasse which has rent asunder the devotees of Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and which seems likely to render effectually abortive the Radical rally in a large number of constituencies. At present there exists a distinct deadlock. Sir Henry has declared for Home Rule; Lord Rosebery has as emphatically declared against it. The result will probably be that, not for the first time, Lord Rosebery will once more turn his attention to his lonely furrow, and endeavour to plough away his chagrin. On the other side, the Conservatives know their way about. It is their business to sit tight and let the Radical malcontents quarrel as they may. The Unionist is usually a sane common-sense Britisher, with no 'isms or fads, and he knows that England and Scotland are dead against Home Rule. Hence he already sees the glib Liberal playing gamely into his hands. Likewise does Mr. Chamberlain see in Radical precipitousness a brighter prospect for Tariff Reform! For however much the British working-man objects to paying more for his loaf, Tariff Reform is to him an abstract question, which may turn out to his advantage in the end. He speaks of it with furrowed brows; he does not know the end of it. But he knows the end of Home Rule! He has no sort of doubt about that. He has seen Mr. Redmond's pretty scheme in the limelight at former election times. He has heard the scheme propounded time out of mind; and he has heard wiser men—men who know Ireland, of her indifference, and of her office-seeking agitators—give those other pictures of Ireland under Home Rule which have convinced him that the consummation of Mr. Gladstone's dream would be the first fillip to the desintegration of the Empire. So, already Tariff Reform is looking up. Mr. Chamberlain is lying low. Between their own animosities and the rivalries of their crowd of leaders, and the unhappy exploitation of Home Rule as an important plank in their platform, the innate loyalty of the British working classes will rise above the sordid questions of farthings and loaves, the result of which will be that the Radical Government which will come in will appear not like a lion refreshed after its twenty years of lethargy but like a lamb diseased from its birth and clawed into a state of impotence which may at any moment collapse irretrievably.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on December 17, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. H. T. Sicilia arrived at Karachi on the Monday morning.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, left Colombo on Dec. 17, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 20th Dec.

THE death is reported of Lt. E. O. McCleod of the 11th Lancers at Rawalpindi on Saturday last.

IT is understood that the Prince of Wales will present the Tibet medal to all those who have as yet not received it.

REV. E. J. WARLOW has relieved the Rev. H. Nash as Chaplain at Simla. Mr. Nash takes over the Chapiaincy of Campbellpore.

COLONEL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, head of the Staff College at Home, accompanied by Lady Rawlinson, has arrived in Calcutta.

MAJOR AND LADY MARY TREFUSIS are expected to arrive in and Madras to-day and will be the guests of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill at Government House.

IT is under consideration to acquire about half a square mile of land near the head quarters of the water-supply at Rawalpindi with the view to protecting the water supply from contamination.

GENERAL Sir Archibald Hunter left Poona yesterday for Gwalior where he remains over the Royal visit, leaving for Jhansi, were he spends a day, on the 26th, and then going on to Calcutta.

THE Currency Office on Thursday sent a circular to the local banks warning them that a number of counterfeit rupees are in circulation in Rangoon. They are all quite new and good imitations, the milling and the head being good, while the reverse is roughly executed.

THE Government of India is again considering the question of modifying the Merchandise Marks Act with reference to marking of the country of origin upon imported goods, and the Chambers of Commerce are being consulted as to the feeling of the mercantile community on the subject.

IT is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of two railways: (1) on the broad gauge, for the East Indian Railway into Agra City by means of a new bridge over the river Jumna, and (2) on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Dholpur station on the Indian Midland Railway to the town of Bari.

OVERHEARD on Nelson Day by a correspondent who vouches for it. Two Americans conversing at Hotel Metropole. First American: "Say, what's all this fuss about in London to-day?" Second American: "Oh, something to do with a man called Nelson." "What did he do?" "Oh, he was a signaller in the Navy.

HIS EXCELLENCY Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal and M. M. Goor, Consul for Belgium left for Goa yesterday by the Portuguese Cruiser St. Gabriel. They will be the guests of his Excellency the Governor of Goa during their stay there. Mr. A. Juvenal de Souza, Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay, will act during the absence of H. E. Viscount de Wrem.

SURVEYS have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for several new railways, viz. (1) from Cawnpore to Rai Bareli; (2) from some point on the Mandla Branch of the Satpura extension, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Bilaspur via Mungeli; (3) Gorge (Chandiara Ghat,) Bridge, and (4) the Azamgarh-Tanda Railway, including sections from Azamgarh to Tanda and Bansdih Road to Maneer Ghat.

## THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

### A RECORD OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC SERVICES.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN, C. I. E., whose appointment as Sheriff of Bombay, we noticed briefly some days ago, takes over charge of his new office, to-morrow, from Sir. Sas oon J. David, the present incumbent. Mr. Murzban has done his best for the welfare of the city, first as Executive Engineer at the Presidency in the employ of Government, and latterly as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality for a period of ten years; and his selection for this civic honour by Lord Lamington is a fitting recognition of his meritorious services. A simple enumeration of the important public works, costing many lakhs of rupees, the construction of which was entrusted to him, would bear testimony to the valuable services, he has rendered to Government as well as to the city.

Mr. Murzban, who is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age, received his first education at the Elphinstone Institution in Bombay, and afterwards the Poona Branch School, from which he passed into the Poona College, now known as the Deccan College. In 1857, at the age of eighteen years, he was admitted into the Public Works Department after passing the required examination with credit. On his entrance into the department, he was placed under Captain Hart, of the Bombay Engineers, on the survey of the scheme for supplying water to the Poona Cantonment, and gained the good opinion of that officer. In 1863, Government having resolved upon removing the old ramparts around the Fort of Bombay, they appointed a Committee known as the "Rampart Removal Committee," and Mr. Murzban was selected to assist Mr. James Trubshawe, the special officer, whose services were obtained from England. As such assistant, Mr. Murzban prepared the plans of the new town, laid out all the new roads, and started some of the new buildings. In March 1865, Colonel J. A. Fuller was appointed to carry out the executive duties connected with the new portion of the town as well as to serve as referee under the conditions of the building leases, and Government appointed Mr. Murzban as Special Assistant to Colonel Fuller. As such Assistant, Mr. Murzban laid out the remainder of the new town, prepared the designs of some and carried out the construction of several of the most important buildings which now adorn the city.

Two of the largest reclamations from the sea which have added materially to the building area, namely the whole of the ground, known as the Apollo Reclamation and the Apollo Basin, were carried out under Mr. Murzban's superintendence. On the latter stands the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and the former is covered by a large number of residential quarters, including Green's Mansions and the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. In February 1866, Mr. Murzban's services were transferred to the Department of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, for employment on some of the harbour defences which were then in progress. In July of the same year, he was appointed Assistant to the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor of Bombay. The designs of the General Post Office building were prepared by an English architect, but its construction was entrusted to Mr. Murzban. He was appointed Assistant Engineer, third grade, in August 1872, on the ground of special merit; and within a few months, was provided to the second grade. In January 1875 he was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University. In the same year, a part of the arrangements for the reception of King Edward (then Prince of Wales) in Bombay and of the Government decorations of the city and buildings were entrusted to Mr. Murzban, and the Press as well as the public expressedtheir high appreciation of the way in which the work was carried out. The laying of the foundation-stone of the Prince's Dock was performed with Masonic honours by King Edward; and Mr. Murzban had the honour of being His Majesty's "Grand Warden" in the performance of the ceremony. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, when Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, Government conferred on Mr. Murzban the title of Khan Bahadur "as a work of personal distinction in consideration of loyal conduct and services." In the same year, he was appointed Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and he continued in the satisfactory discharge of the duties of that high office until he resigned Government service in 1893; and took up the appointment, at the request of many friends, of Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. In 1878, Mr. Murzban rendered material help to the Marine Department of Government in the preparations for the embarkation of troops for the Malta Expedition, for which he received the special thanks of Government. In October 1882, Government entrusted to Mr. Murzban the fitting up of several of the transport ships and other work in connection with the Expedition to Egypt, and received the special commendations of General Fuller, Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

On the completion of the Rajabai University Tower, the erection of the clock and chimes in it was entrusted to Mr. Murzban, and Government, in a special Resolution, eulogized the manner in which he executed the work. In a letter dated 14th December 1883, Colonel Maunsell, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, wrote—"Mr. Murzban has been connected many years with Bombay. Nearly all the public buildings on the Esplanade were constructed under his immediate supervision. He is himself the architect of some of the most pleasing structures, and he is now carrying out his own designs for the Central Press (now used for the Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms,) and the Obstetric Hospital, the foundation of which was lately laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Nearly all the arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness fell on Mr. Murzban, and the satisfactory result was, it is believed, noticed by Government as well as the public Press. Mr. Murzban's services have been frequently brought before Government as worthy of some substantial mark of approval. It has been found impossible to provide this in the ordinary manner by promotion in the department. Government have now the opportunity of rewarding Mr. Murzban in some slight manner for services they have so frequently recorded with satisfaction, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, will be very much gratified if he finds he has been in any way the means of bringing reward to so deserving a servant.

In 1875, the Institution of Civil Engineers of London appointed Mr. Murzban an Associate Member, and subsequently transferred him to the membership of that institution. In July 1885, Mr. Murzban was appointed, for a period of six months, to act as Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor to Government in addition to his own duties. He acted afterwards in the same capacity on two or three other occasions also. In 1857, he was placed in charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, during the absence of the permanent incumbent. For several years he was appointed by the Bombay University to examine candidates in Civil Engineering, and has for several years past been a Syndic in Engineering. In 1887, he was appointed by Government on the Bombay Extension Committee, and was nominated a member of the sub-committee to consider the various proposals and draft a report to Government. In the same year, the Bombay Corporation appointed him to represent them on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of which he is still a member.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

## THREATS AND CONCESSIONS TO STRIKERS.

### Moscow Grenadiers Mutiny.

### 250 DELEGATES ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The situation at Moscow is serious. The Rostoff Grenadier Regiment stationed there has mutinied. A committee of twenty of them has taken over the command and posted cannon at the windows of the barracks.

The authorities have not ventured upon any measures yet.

A revolution is raging at Batoum, Poti and Kutais. The streets are barricaded and fierce fighting is going on with the troops who are using artillery against the mob. Turkey is sending ships to take off the Mussalman inhabitants.

The German Government has chartered three steamers to fetch Germans from Riga, Reval and Libau if necessary.

The whole of the Council of Workmen's Delegates at St. Petersburg, numbering 250 were arrested last night, and conveyed to prison.

Dictatorial powers have been conferred on the provincial Governors, proving that the Government is resolved to suppress the revolution with an iron hand.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Tsar has sanctioned a stringent penal Ordinance for the prevention of railway, postal and telegraph strikes. Simultaneously the pay of the telegraphists and a section of railway men has been increased.

The telegraph strike is collapsing except in the Baltic provinces where chaos continues.

The Rostoff Grenadier regiment has submitted and the leaders have been arrested.

An official Communique dwells upon the activity of the extreme Revolutionary Parties and adds that in the struggle with them the Government is still relies on the laws and ordinances, but if these fail absolutely exceptional measures will be necessary.

# ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Two thousand Berlin merchants, financiers and deputies attended a meeting to promote an Anglo-German understanding.

# THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

## M. Rouviers Speech.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Conference on the Morocco question will meet at Madrid and not at Algeciras.

M. Rouvier's speech regarding Morocco, which was an unflinchingly firm affirmation of the rights of France as a contiguous and Mussalman Power produced a marked impression and was listened to in deep silence by the Chamber and heartily cheered at the finish.

# THE PANAMA CANAL.

## American Senate Grant.

The Washington Senate has passed the vote of eleven million dollars for the Panama Canal.

# ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

## The Governorship of Gibraltar.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

General Sir William Nicholson has been appointed Quarter-Master-General.

The "Standard" says that General Sir Neville Lyttelton will probably be appointed to the Command of Gibraltar.

# THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

## Fleet Leaves for Home.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The International fleet has been recalled from Turkish waters.

# GREEK MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Greek Ministry has resigned and M. Theotokis has been summoned by the King.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, with the English Mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

# ACCIDENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM.

## POSTPONEMENT OF THE BIRTHDAY FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 17.

Owing to riding accident at Golconda, his Highness the Nizam was reluctantly compelled to put off his visit to the Resident and others who were assembled to meet him at the Public Gardens. His Highness has written to the Resident explaining the circumstances and expressing his great disappointment at not having been able to see his friends at the Gardens. For the same reason, the laying of the foundation] stone of the new Town Hall was postponed.

# THE ROYAL TOUR.

## AT AGRA.

### UNVEILING OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

### THE PRINCE'S FEELING WORDS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA DEC. 18.

This morning their Royal Highnesses visited Agra Fort viewing the Dewan-i-Am, the Diwan-i-Khas and other buildings.

This afternoon the Prince unveiled the memorial statue of Queen Victoria in the Macdonnell Park. The ceremony was of an impressive character, a great gathering being present. The decision to establish memorials of the late Queen in the United Provinces was taken in February 1903. Nearly six and a quarter lakhs of rupees were subscribed. Sixty thousand rupees were given towards the Imperial Victoria Memorial in Calcutta; provision was made for a number of local Memorials in the districts of the two Provinces and it was decided to erect the Provincial memorials at Agra and Allahabad. The memorial which His Royal Highness unveiled to-day is a bronze standing statue, thirteen feet high, placed on a pedestal of fourteen feet in height, the sides of which are flanked by allegorical figures of Truth and Justice. On the back of the pedestal is a bronze panel descriptive of Empire. The statue and pedestal stand on a platform in the centre of an ornamental reservoir fed from large bronze shells placed on the projecting sides of the pedestal marble. A parapet encloses the reservoir. The statuary and bronze shells are the work of Mr. Thomas Brock R. A. who also approved the design of the marble reservoir. The statue looks towards the Fort and the city. The memorial has cost about Rs. 1,40,000.

Before arrival at the site of the ceremony attended by an escort of the 15th Hussars, Their Royal Highnesses were received by the members of Executive Committee of the Memorial Fund and conducted to the dais. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, president of the ExecutiveCommittee,read an address which declared that the thought that inspires this memorial is rather the simple desire to bear witness to the wondrous power which her late Most Gracious Majesty held over the hearts of all her subjects in this land, whatever their race, whatever their creed. All have united in one joint memorial to emphasize the confidence felt that in her Majesty's eyes all were equally precious,and next through it to proclaim in silent and reverent unison of one and all the farewell tribute, the farewell blessing she wrought to her people's lasting good.

The Prince in replying to the address said :—

"Gentlemen, when some months ago I accepted your invitation to unveil this statue of our late beloved Queen-Empress my intention was to perform the ceremony in silence, for on occasions like this when our hearts are full of hallowed memories, silence is often more eloquent than the sincerest words of praise and affection. But, gentlemen, your address has greatly touched the Princess of Wales and myself and we wish to join in this tribute of love and gratitude to her whom you simply, but truly, call a Great and Noble Queen."

"No words of mine are needed to tell you that my revered grandmother loved the Indian people and that she bequeathed to my dear father and to me her great regard for India. I unveil this statue not only as a memorial of your first Queen-Empress, but also as a memorial to the fact that India knows how to be grateful for her love. It will be an enduring monument of the sympathy which existed between the Queen-Empress Victoria and her Indian people. May such feelings of attachment to our House grow stronger and stronger as time goes on!"

His Royal Highness thereafter touched a string the soldiers bore on other lines, and the flags enfolding the statue fell away disclosing a figure representing Queen Victoria in her last years. The face stern, strong and majestic. The Guards of Honour of the Welsh Fusiliers, the 10th Lancers and native infantry saluted. The bands played the National Anthem and from the fort a salute of thirty-one guns was fired.

Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to view the memorial in detail and shortly afterwards departed under a Royal fanfare.

To night after a state dinner at the Circuit House a reception is being held.

## CALCUTTA ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

There is no truth in the report which may have got about to the effect that a Purdha party to be given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser in connection with the Royal Visit to Calcutta is to be abandoned. Invitations are now being issued and elaborate arrangements are made, a separate camp being pitched for male relations of ladies attending the party.

# THE "ST. GABRIEL" LEAVES FOR GOA.

The Portuguese Cruiser St. Gabriel, Commander Fontes Pereirra de Mello, with Admiral Alves Branco on board sailed for Goa yesterday, after having received coal and undergone the necessary repairs here. It will stay only for a day and in Goa to receive live stock and nine prisoners deported to Africa, and will leave thence for Lourenco Marques via Mobe (Seychelles) where she will anchor for coaling. One of the chief officers of the cruiser who was interviewed by our representative stated that they carried away very agreeable impressions of Bombay which they considered was one of the best cities they had seen, the harbour especially being magnificent from every point of view. They were much impressed also with the hospitality and marks of kindness of which they were the recipients, during their short visit to these shores, both from the official as well as the non-official element. Asked whether there was any foundation for the rumour that they might remain in Goa until the arrival of H. E. Lord Lamington, the officer referred to said that nothing was known officially on the matter. Commander Fantes Pereirra de Mello, is the nephew of the late much lamented leader of the Regeneradora party of the same name, and Admiral Alves Branco commands great respect and popularity in the Portuguese Navy, while the officers on board who are all extremely courtious are almost all connected with leading personages in Portugal.

It appears that, in spite of all the efforts of the Bengal Government to encourage vernacular education, the Bengal persists in his desire to learn English. Last year, according to the Report of Mr. Pedler, the Director of Public aInstruction, there was again a decrease in the number of children attending the primary schools. A few years ago the Government put a stop to the practice of teaching English in the lowest schools. Since then, by means of larger grants and by increasing the status and salaries of teachers, Government made every effort to popularise vernacular education, and for a time these methods promised to succeed ; but the decline in attendance has again set in.

# POONA POLICE CONSTABLES' CASE.

## CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 18.

This afternoon before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate the further hearing of five native constables of Poona City was proceeded with. The accused names are (1) Vittoo Amba Gore, (2) Gamoo Janu, (3) Dagrao Gajaba, (4) Jandi Ranu, and (5) Panda Nalpati,

According to the evidence adduced and the confessions recorded it appears that two of the accused resided in the house of a widow belonging to Sirdar Purandhare's family in Kasba Peth. The widow kept her jewellery and other valuables worth about Rs. 1,500 in a double-locked box in a room on the upper floor,—a fact known to one of the accused who was a tenant of hers for about a year previously. On the night of the 8th inst. the widow retired after 9-30. About four next morning one of the tenants, a Maharatta woman, wanted to get out of her room, but she could not as it was chained from the outside, She screamed to the widow for relief, but the widow found that she too was a prisoner, the door of her room also having been chained from the outside The widow in her turn shouted to one of her relatives who happened to be sleeping alone in a vacant room upstairs. This woman hearing the cries went down to the rescue and found the doors of all the different rooms chained and at once suspected something was wrong. On releasing the widow and others from their predicament the two women with two others made straight for the room where the box of jewellery was placed and found the box empty with the two locks lying broken by its side, also two large iron nails and two sticks. One stick was immediately identified as belonging to one of the accused. A search party next discovered a few small boxes which were inside the large box, lying outside in the compound. All the jewellery had disappeared.

She gave information to the police saying that she suspected accused No. 5 had something to do with the theft as he resided in the house for over a year and was fully aware of the contents of the box when it was picked,

The same evening while the police were making enquiries at the widow's house, accused No. 5 and another police constable, named Chandra, were indulging in a game of cards in their presence. Suddenly Chandra rose and gave the whole show away. He made a clean breast of the robbery. The two men were arrested. Soon after they pointed out the place where the jewellery was buried. It was in an open space in front of their own dwelling, Accused Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4 were arrested subsequently and they pointed out another spot where some more of the jewellery was buried in Shunwar Wada. Accused No 2 had presented his wife with one of the stolen gold necklaces, knowing that the police were on the track of the theft she passed the necklace to her sister who in her turn made it over to her sister-in-law who hid it in her chula.

All the accused constables were absent for their roll call on the night of the theft. Accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 made confession of the crime before Mr. Jadig, 1st Class Magistrate and Havali Mamlatdar, and before the City Magistrate. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 adhered to their original confessions. The case is proceeding.

# ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

## REGIMENTAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

### FIRST DAY.

The first day's events of the above annual Sports which have always evinced a deal of public interest particularly among the Military element at Colaba and generally among the friends and admirers of the artillery in Bombay were held esterday on the maidan at Colaba under the most favourable auspices. The ground was smartly laid out and the attendance as usual very good. As in previous years the first day's doing was confined mostly to preliminary heats the finals of which will be completed this afternoon when a good outing may be looked forward to. The programme embodied no less than twenty-eight events, including flat races, hurdle races, long and high jumps, obstacle races, putting the weight, tug-of-war and other miscellaneous events, all of which were equally interesting. Some of the events were contested in the early morn, while the more interesting ones were reserved for the afternoon. No. 77 Company so far have to be congratulated on their success in having secured the largest number of points towards winning the Championship Cup offered for the most successful company competing in the Sports. The finals of the Tug-of-War which comes off this afternoon, may be looked forward to with some interest as both the teams are considered equally formidable. Up to date No. 77 company have held a marked reputation in strength, but they may have to deal with an equally strong force in No. 61 Company. The starting and judging generally demanded entire satisfaction. This afternoon the officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Staff Sergeants and Sergeants and Rank-and-File Non-Commissioned-Officers will be "At Home" on the Grand.

The events finally decided were the following :—

HIGH JUMP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gunner Cole | 77 Coy |
| 2 | Gunner McCheyne | 77 Coy |
| 3 | C S M Merchant | 77 Coy |

HALF MILE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bombr Knights | 77 Coy |
| 2 | Gunner McCheyne | 77 Coy |
| 3 | Gunner Wakeman | 61 Coy |

VETERAN'S RACE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gunner Llewellyn | 61 Coy |
| 2 | Gunner Anderson | 77 Coy |
| 3 | C S M Marchant | 77 Coy |

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gunner Lincham | 61 Coy |
| 2 | Gunner Grealish | 61 Coy |
| 3 | Bombr Everton | 62 Coy |

STAFF SERGEANTS AND SERGEANTS RACE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Staff Sergt Ferris | R A Staff |
| 2 | C S M Marchant | 77 Coy |
| 3 | Sergt Smerdon | R A Staff |

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bombr Knights | 77 Coy |
| 2 | Gunner McCheyne | 77 Coy |
| 3 | Gunner Guest | 62 Coy |

TUG OF WAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| 77 Coy beat | 62 Coy |
| 61 Coy beat | 62 Coy |

Seventy-seven Company and 61 Company pull off in the final this afternoon.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Col. A. H. M. Edwards is posted as Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Command.

Colonel Beatson, Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed Deputy Adjutant General at Army Head-quarters.

Lieut.-Colonel Goodwyn, Inspector of Gymnasia, is granted 8 months' combined leave out of India.

Major Lyon-Campbell, Royal Fusiliers, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment on promotion.

Captain Keyworth, 1st Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, has been appointed as a subaltern with the 1st Battalion Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Great activity is being displayed in the opening up of French Indo-China. In 1898, the Colony was authorised to raise a sum of £8,000,000 for new railways, and of this sum £4,800,000 has already been used. A Ministerial decree sanctions the borrowing of the remaining £3,20,000. M. Clemental Minister of the Colonies, states that the revenues of the Colony are in a flourishing condition. There is a substantial Reserve Fund, and the yearly Budget always shows a balance on the right side.

# CRICKET.

## THE GYMKHANA CALCUTTA TOUR.

The cricket team which the Bombay Gymkhana is sending to Calcutta leaves Bombay by the Jubulpore mail on Friday, and reaches Calcutta on Sunday, December 24th. The team, the personnel of which is uncertain at the moment of writing, is expected to be pretty strong in batting, but less fortunate in bowling. The first day's play against the Calcutta team will take place on Christmas Day, and will be continued on the two following days, and on Thursday and Friday, December 28th and 29th the Gymkhana men will play a Military team. Saturday is, of course, Prince of Wales's Cup Day, when the "Gyms" will of course not play—except to lose!—but on January 1st and 2nd they will play at Ballygunge.

# PEARL OYSTER EXPERIMENTS AT TRINCOMALEE.

## APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

### BY CAPT. E. H. H. GORDON OF PASSARA.

The visit to Trincomalee of Mr. Saville-Kent and Captain E. H. H. Gordon of El Teb, Passara, says the Ceylon "Observer," is connected with a project of considerable interest. Captain Gordon, it appears, with whom Professor Saville-Kent—his fellow-voyager outward some time ago—is working, has applied for a lease of the fore-shore at Tamplegam Bay for the introduction and cultivation of the Pearl oyster. Whether the oysters to be cultivated there are to come from the Western side of Ceylon or not, or from the Torres Straits—which would furnish an interesting experiment remains to be seen. At any rate it is certain that the experiment would be a most useful one to the colony. The work of so eminent a Scientist as Mr. Saville-Kent on our East Coast, while the development Syndicate (if it gets the needful lease) was busy on the West, should add considerably to the knowledge of pearl oysters in Ceylon. If the lease goes through, we understand that Captain Gordon would take a house at Trincomalee—very possibly the Admiralty House, the offer of which has been made by Admiral Poe only this week—and either he or Mr. Saville-Kent would always be on the spot to supervise operations and watch the progress made.

Mr. Saville-Kent's work would, of course, be entirely independent of Government; but we believe high scientific opinion is to the effect that experimental work of this kind at Trincomalee ought to be fertile in results in a very short time and to provide considerable additions to the Science of Pearl oyster culture generally.

We wish the enterprising Passara proprietary planter all our smiliest wishes all success in their enterprise. No doubt Mr. Saville-Kent will enjoy working in future at a spot nearer home than the South Sea Islands—to which however it is not improbable he will return for a certain period after calling again here on his way out a year hence or so. We consider Captain Gordon's action very public-spirited of him. It will be observed he has no mining fishery to lease; but only asks for the opportunity to create one on a portion of our Eastern foreshore.

# CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB.

The outlook for Co-operative Credit Societies in the Punjab, says the "Pioneer," does not appear to be particularly hopeful, for neither officials nor people display much zeal for the new movement. As was noticed recently Sir Denzil Ibbetson found it necessary to rebuke somewhat severely the officials of two districts who had "practically vetoed the selection of districts made by Sir Charles Rivaz," and "prejudged the experiment because they did not feel sanguine as to its success. On the other hand the Registrar quotes instances of mistaken zeal of the part of subordinate officials which are not less likely than the cold looks of District Officers to prejudice the movement in the eyes of the people. In Karnal district, the Registrar was at first encouraged by many applications for the registration of societies. Further investigation showed that more than half of these were due to coercive persuasion by the Tehsildars of Kaithal and Thanesar. These officials had entirely misunderstood their instructions. They thought it was a Government order that co-operative societies should be started every-where, and without in the least comprehending the scheme they proceeded to take energetic and active measures. The Tehsildar of Kaithal called a large meeting of Zaildars and lambardars, and told them they must send in applications for registration of societies. He proceeded to distribute application forms, in which he ordered the amount of contribution (apparently by way of gift) of each applicant to be entered. However, neither he nor those he had called to the meeting possessed much influence, and only five applications were sent in one of these being irregular. In three of the other cases, the applicants were practically all in debt, and saw no particular advantage in borrowing money at 37 per cent. from a money lender to finance a society in which they took no interest and of which they had no knowledge. Practically the same methods were adopted by the Tehsildar of Thanesar. The scheme has been somewhat discredited in these localities by such procedure, but Mr. Wilberforce doubts if in any case much could be done in this district, as the obstacle is not ignorance of the benefits of co-operation, but the enervated character of the people, caused by centuries of oppression and defective drainage." The people are either content with the present or hopeless of the future, and any scheme of improvement is met with languid indifference or suspicion. Mr. Wilberforce, however, does not consider Karnal typical of the Delhi division, and in some districts of the province, such as Hoshiarpur he thinks the chances of co-operative credit societies are distinctly promising. This view does not appear to be shared very widely, though Sir Denzil Ibbetson thinks that encouraging features are not absent.

Co-operative credit societies are of many kinds. In the Punjab the type of society which the Registrar thinks most likely to be useful in many parts is one started some four years ago in the Mianwali district by the late Captain Crosthwaite, one of the few Punjab officials who heartily believed in the future of co-operative credit. Some notice of the plan appeared a month or two back in these columns but no harm will be done by referring to it again. Captain Crosthwaite started five of these societies, which are really grain banks, the capital consisting of voluntary subscriptions of grain after the rabi harvest. The value of these subscriptions is credited to the member's account, and is not returnable for ten years. Grain subscribed is partly kept for seed advances at the next sowing, and partly sold to provide money for ordinary advances. Interest varies from 5 to 15 per cent. and is generally payable in grain. The profits consist of interest, and in case of advances for sowing, of the difference in the price of grain at harvest and sowing time, which is often considerable. As no interest is taken by the subscribers a stumbling-block in the way of rigid Mahomedans is removed. There have been no bad debts in any of these societies, they are all doing fairly well, and one of them is in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Wilberforce expresses the unusual view that the provision of advances for marriage expenses may prove to be the most useful function of co-operative credit societies in certain districts and among certain tribes—the Jat of the Central Punjab, for instance. It might be necessary to give the society the monopoly of advances for such purposes, and he thinks most agriculturists would gladly grant this monopoly and accept the decision of the Committee as to how much they ought to spend. The present lavish scale of ceremonial expenditure is approved by nobody, but no one cares to revolt against long established custom. If the rate were fixed by an independent committee, few would be found to object to it. Such a society could also in bad years make advances for purchase of seed, cattle, etc., and if possessed of sufficient funds might lend money for pay-off of old debts. However, as Sir Denzil Ibbetson points out the question of loans for unproductive expenditure is one of the most difficult and disputed points of the whole scheme, and it cannot be settled by an expression of opinion. The case of the Punjawar society, quoted recently, is altogether exceptional, and its success was clearly due to the remarkable influence of Mian Illa Singh. It cannot be quoted as a precedent of what might be accomplished generally. From the short experience gained in the Punjab, however, it appears probable that in these early days of the movement co-operative societies to be successful must be initiated, and as a general rule controlled, by some one with considerable local influence: it may be an official like Captain Crosthwaite, a respected landowner, or an influential village headman. Indifference rather than ignorance is the chief difficulty that has to be overcome, and a single successful example will do more to create interest than any amount of discussion with the people.

# THE ALLEGED SEDITION IN A NEWSPAPER.

The following is the full translation of the article produced in Court on Saturday before Mr. N. W. Kemp when Mr. Bhaskar Balwant Bhopatkar Editor and publisher of "The Bhala" a Marathi paper was charged with an offence under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. A brief extract only was given in an edition of yesterday owing to pressure on our space.

A DURBAR IN HELL.

Once upon a time a great Durbar was to be held in the Empire of Hell. A grand extensive mandap was erected there for that purpose. Skins peeled from the corpses of human beings and sewn together formed the ceiling of the mandap. At various places were posted trunks of human beings with their heads cut off like stems of plantain-trees and many decapitated heads (of men) were (strung) together and hung as "toran" (a toran means a limel; hence it means leafy boughs, garlands of flowers, etc., hung from it or about it or from awnings, etc., on festive occasions) in various places in the mandap. Just as hands opened out are now-a-days painted in wooden boards for showing the way, so hands acually cut off were nailed on to the entrance to each of the prominent parts of the man dap in front of the mandap a pond containing the blood of those dead human beings was built for the purpose of satisfying the vision of the members (of the Durbar) with its beautiful colour and of appeasing their thirst by a drink from it; and some of the red water in the pond was sprinkled on the road leading to the mandap to lay the dust, In the interior of the sabhamandap, (i. e., audience hall; council chamber; an assembly-room generally) nude bodies of several beautiful women were paived, (i.e. exhibited) in an erect posture at various places for purposes of decoration, and thus all things necessary for that durbar were collected together, The time for holding the meeting, (i.e. Durbar) arrived in the meantime, and presently all the people came (there) in hurry and began to take their seats. The Emperor of Hell occupied an exalted throne in front. The whole of his body smelt strongly of the seasonings of (his) flesh diet and of attar (a fragrant essence) prepared from blood. He wore a fine robe made of human skins. And round his neck dangled a garland of decapitated heads of men and slaughtered kine. The Emperor of Hell having thus taken his seat, the chobdars there announced in a loud voice the object of holding the Durbar. They declared "The present Emperor having become infirm on account of old age and having no aurasa heir (i.e. heir being his son by his own wife) commands that a fit person be appointed to rule over his kingdom after him, To-day's Durbar has been convened to make the selection of such a fit person. After this proclamation the Emperor of Hell himself rose to speak amid applause. He said: "All have already been informed of the reason of convening this day's Durbar. But one thing remains to be told (namely) that cruelty and mercilessness are the principal and necessary qualifications to qualify one for this throne; (and) he alone will adorn his throne who possesses these qualifications in a pre-eminent degree and on him alone shall I confer it with pleasure, Therefore each (of you) should now describe in detail his own qualifications, so that the (most) deserving of you may be selected and crowned." When the Emperor had thus finished his speech, all the members there assembled were inspired with enthusiasm and, through self-conseit, everyone began vainly to think that he would outshine others. The members assembled were variegated and terror-inspiring guises, some had big moustaches and whiskers on their faces; the beards of some flowed on their chests; some had shaven heads; while some had allowed matted hair measuring a finger (i an inch) or half a finger (i half an inch) to grow on their heads. On hearing his Majesty's speech, all became pleased, and everyone began to speak of his (own) greatness. First (of all), a man with a clean shaven head and a long beard rose and said:—"Your Majesty, not one will be able to rival (me) in the deeds of cruelty perpetrated by me up till now. Sir, I have up to now slaughtered innumerable kine and human beings, burnt the houses of several people and impaled many without cause. My Lord, I have violated hundreds of innocent women and snapped the janawas, (i.e., sacred threads) of lakh of men. I have plundered and destroyed the houses and villages of several people, and have amused myself by (causing) some men to stand in my presence and by causing them to be flogged. I have plundered and taken away the peacock-thrones of many (persons) and have caused my followers to bathe their swords in blood for several days together. I have dashed many bodies against stones like balls and (thereby) smashed their heads; and by plucking off the shendies (a tuft or lock of hair left on the top of the head at tonsure one of the distinguishing marks of the Hindu) of many men, have rendered their heads as smooth as mine. It is, therefore, fitting that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to nominate me and me alone as your successor to the throne. "Then another man stately tall and stout, stood up and said. "Your Majesty, I have perpetrated atrocities before which those of the aforesaid member (i.e. the last speaker) are as nothing. Your Majesty may be pleased to hear (an account of them) The aforesaid members never harassed people in (his) own Kingdom, but I have harassed them also. I have oppressed them in various ways I have despatched them, to the battle-field against their will, and I have caused them to be killed and starved there. I have made the hearts of their friends and relatives at home break with sorrow on their account. I have robbed the people (of their) wealth in various ways; and when they having been disgusted with such oppression, came to me to seek redress, I have, without hesitation, shot them down with bullets and wounded them with the sword and sent them to this Empire of Hell. Moreover, as the worth of a man increases in proportion to the oppression practised (by him) it becomes necessary to invest such oppression with a special civilised aspect with a view to aggravate it. That is to say, when those for whom it is to be exercised are not conscious of it, it can be practised for a longer period. My practice has, indeed, been in consonance with this policy. So I must be judged superior to the above member, (i, e., the last speaker); and, therefore, I alone deserve (to occupy) the throne." The Emperor of Hell appeared to be a little better pleased with his speech and he particularly nodded (his head) at the idea of a civilised (mode of) oppression. The other members thereupon became apprehensive that the throne would be conferred upon him. But that (fear) afterwards proved to be quite groundless. Let that, however pass. After this speech of the above member many (other) members sang the praises of their own valour. At last only one member was left (to speak.) But none imagined from his attire that he would prove pre-eminent in the deeds of cruelty. For his complexion was most attractive, that is raddish white. His attire too, was very simple. He wore trousers, boots, (and)a coat; and he had on his head dress a turban, shaped like a mason's hod. He carried in his hand a cane curved at one end, and he had in (his) mouth a wooden pipe from which smoke was issuing. The member (attired) as above got up and began to harangue as follows:—"Your Majesty, many persons have till now sung the praises of their own accomplishments; but all these pale before a narration of my qualifications. Your Majesty, a member gave you some idea of civilized oppression, and you also nodded your head (in approval) at the time. From that I am perfectly convinced that I alone am (destined) to obtain your kingdom. For, I have practised oppression fully in conformity with that very mode. Your Majesty, therefore may be pleased to hear (an account of) my cruelties. In the first place, I entered, under the pretext of trade a country in which I possessed no rights and with which I had no connection, and by gradually fomenting dissensions among the people there, commenced to deprive them of their Kingdom. Then I began to assume the authority of a King (by acting) on the principle, Might is right. I made many forged documents. I plucked out the teeth of the Queens there and robbed them of their wealth by starving them. I ruined the money-lenders of that country by confusing documents and sent them to hell. Then I became a king, and usurped the Kingdom of many (persons). I robbed ill of their independence. I removed their wealth from there to my distant country so that there could be no fear of its coming back. I then saddled them with different taxes. I taxed (their) incomes and (also) levied an impost upon a commodity which is vital to their existence, that is salt. I gave them bribes of money and made them hate their own country, Then I deprived them of their arms and thus arranged that they should not be able to defend themselves, even if torn and devoured by wild beasts. I hanged many of them and ill treated their women and children. I consumed kine, which are held sacred by them. I held many Durbars like this without any reason and made a parade of by own greatness thereat and mixed earth with their food (that is destroyed or impaired their means of subsistence) I changed the direction of their education (all system) and banished the qualities (that is sentiments) of patriotism, etc. from their minds, and turned them into donkeys for bearing loads. By telling them that we(I) would come to their assistance, I gave the beggar's bowl and wallet into their hands. I incessantly trod them under (my) boots, (heels)and made their hunger vanished by systematically pinching their bellies. I made a bonfire of their lives, their wealth, their homes, their religion, their reputation, their honour, their independence, and everything (else) belonging to them. Can there be any civilised mode of oppression than this I alone therefore deserve the throne. "The Emperor of Hell was highly gratified to hear this (speech), (and), getting up he cordially embraced that member. He gave three cheers in his name (honour) and said You alone are fit to conduct this Government after me, You have perpetrated many acts of cruelty up to this time and it is only in consequence of this that you have obtained this kingdom by right we will therefore, very shortly crown you.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# SPORT IN ENGLAND.

## New Zealanders in Ireland.

### DEADLY AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

### BILLIARDS AND JU-JITSU.

LONDON, DEC. 1

If the New Zealanders' match at Dublin did not produce the same dramatic finish, or prove quite the same strenuous struggle of styles, as the great game at Edinburgh of the previous week, it was one of the finest matches ever played in Ireland, and was so fast and exciting that it must be ranked a good second in the list of New Zealand games to that date. New Zealand maintained their sequence of successes and eventually won by 3 goals (15 points) to 0, yet they had by no means the better of the play. Indeed Ireland, after the first ten minutes, looked likely for the next twenty to prove winners, so severely was New Zealand "pressed." Then the Colonials, as is their custom, made the most of an opportunity of scoring from a break-away, and after a fine about of passing, Deans scored the only try of the opening period, and Wallace kicked a goal. In the second half New Zealand had the better of affairs, and the issue, in spite of several Irish attacks, was hardly ever in doubt. New Zealand scored twice in this half, the first try being the result of some good passing and a brilliant run by Deans, while the second was scored by MacDonald in some loose play, following a scrum on the line. Wallace kicked goals from both tries.

For the first ten minutes it was not very clear what sort of game Ireland intended to play. Wallace was figuring as a third half, while the forwards started slowly and without the dash that subsequently distinguished their play. The New Zealand seven got the ball in almost every scrum, and for the period named it seemed as if the Colonials were going to run up a big score. Then came a dramatic change. The Irish forwards got going, and one of their fierce rushes almost ended in a score. This proved the prelude to a period of pressure, the Irish forwards playing with such skill in the tight that they were able to give their backs plenty of the ball, and for the first time during the tour one saw home backs not afraid to indulge in attack. Unfortunately for Ireland, the passing was of very moderate quality, the bouts either ending in the wing being bored into touch or in a "man and ball" tackle. During this period, the New Zealand defence was admirable, the forwards breaking up quickly and getting across so fast that the "tourists" appeared to be playing a dozen threes. The second half was much less interesting than the first. The New Zealand backs had a good deal more of the game, but the Irishmen played up in the most plucky fashion towards the finish, and their final effort might have yielded a score had Robb taken a pass.

The Irish forwards covered themselves with glory and were in no way the responsible for reverse. They played with all the customary dash in the loose, and suprised everybody by their skilful packing and the ability to get the ball which they showed. In this respect no Irish pack have ever done better. That the dropping of a forward improved their packing is beyond dispute. Allen led his men more by example than precept, and was splendidly supported by Coffey, Knox, and Tedford, the last named being in the van of every rush. Of the Irish backs one cannot speak in the same unqualified terms of praise, but in defence they were all excellent. The halves were too light for the Colonials, while their passing out was poor. Parke and Maclear failed to combine, and neither took nor gave their passes well. Maclear was inclined to try do too much while, Parke also held on too long. The wings had few chances, and it was certainly not their fault that Ireland did not score. The New Zealanders played their usual game, and, with the exception of Stead, all seemed at the top of their form. The forwards seemed all out at the close, and whatever may have been the case in other matches. Saturday's success was not won by superior stamina, but by superior speed and skill.

Middlesex played a really first-class Rugby game at Blackheath, and there is no getting away from the fact that had they not spoilt their chances of winning the county championship by an indifferent show in the midlands. It would need a far stronger county fifteen than Kent were yesterday to extend them. Middlesex were certainly not over-flattered on the run of the game by victory of 5 goals and 3 tries (34 points) to Kent's 2 goals (10 points). Despite the one-side aspect of the match there was never any sense of lost interest to the spectators—as it was quite an education to metropolitans to watch the splendid scrummaging of the winners, the capitals play of their scrum-half, and the excellent work, both individually and in combination, of an eminently workmanlike third line. It is indeed a rarity to find general excellence in a scratch side, but that which did duty for Middlesex yesterday was a not able exception. Their forwards packed well and heeled out with so much smartness and precision that the occasions, when Kent controlled the ball in the tight were very few and far between. Kent were dangerous in their loose rushes, but they did not monopolise this style of play.

Louwrens continually opened up the game for the Middlesex backs (who were minus Godfray, and but on occasions, for a slight objection to running on and an overinclination to try to find somebody to pass to (a trait that appears aggressively inherent), the third line did practically nothing wrong, the two centres. Oulton and Lewis, in particular being always prominent. Kent were beaten everywhere except at full-back, but Keene and Robson could be excused at half owing to the poor support accorded by the forwards. The three quarters were rather a scratch lot Cooper Dillon and McEvoy being away, and matters for them were not improved by the paucity of the opportunities they had of handling the ball. However, their defence was none too sound especially their right wing. In the opening thirty-five minutes Lloyd scored three tries for the winners, all of which were led up to by the fine work of the three, especially Oulton and Lewis, as Lambert, on the right wing had few opportunities in the earlier half. Alexander's placing was throughout quite a feature. He added the extra points in every case before the interval and though he failed with three of the five kicks in the closing half his attempts were never far out one of them striking an upright. He also obtained two of the five tries scored in the latter period while J. F. Williams who on the afternoon's play was the best forward on the field—and Lewis (twice) also got in Rogers and McK. Saunders were responsible for Kent's efforts Rogers from a loose rush and Saunders following a line out Rogers kicked the two goals.

Columbia University has decided to abandon football as played in America. The faculty of New York University has also called a conference, representing twenty colleges to discuss the abolition or reform of the game. The brutality of American football tactics, which has led to twenty deaths this season, and to hundreds of cases of injury, will thus probably result in the adoption of the Rugby game. No idea can be formed of the deadliness of American play by those who have not seen the game. The players have their ears, noses, bodies and shins padded, but the padding avails little in the shock of what is known as the flying wedge. This is a fierce charge in wedge formation to break through the lines of the opposing team. It ends almost invariably in a helpless jumble of players fighting viciously to extricate themselves from the mass, and is generally followed by crippled members of the teams being carried from the field.

An instructive address was given by Mr. R. Temple Gurdon at the annual general meeting of the Eastern Counties Rugby Union at Liverpool-street Hotel. One of the best players of his day, he gained his Blue at Cambridge, and after leaving that university no English international team was considered complete without him until he retired from the game. Mr. Gurdon's theme yesterday evening largely dealt with the prowess of the New Zealanders, and the speaker gave his hearers some advice that they will do well to follow. The old international has no fear for the future of the Rugby game, but he, very

properly, thinks that Rugby players are slow to grasp the lessons which have been dealt out to them during the present season. He strongly advised English players to put their "houses in order, and not to shirk taking a leaf out of the book of those who have shown such unmistakable superiority" up to the present. If they will do that Mr. Gurdon is convinced that English Rugby clubs will hold their own with any combination sent against them—once they have learnt their lesson. The purely formal business resulted in Mr. Gurdon being re-elected to the presidential chair, and with the addition of Mr. F. C. Potter Irwin (Ilford Wanderers), the list of of vice-presidents remain's as before. The latter was until recently one of the finest players in metropolitan circles, but now devotes his time to referring. His interest in the game is absorbing, and he has always been of great service to the Eastern Counties.

Dawson gave another good exhibition the other day in his match of 9,000 up with W. Osborne, at Leicester-square. The ex-champion advanced his unfinished break of 15 to 289, when he had the misfortune to foul the red ball. It was a grand effort and contained a run of 25 close cannons. Afterwards the scratch man monopolised the scoring, making 84, 1, and 101. Osborne was dead out of form and during the afternoon only session only 64 points to 579. At the interval the scores were; Osborne,4,068; Dawson (in play) 3,752. At night the backmarker took the lead, his best breaks being 74, 67, 216, and 63 (unfinished), against 94 and 53 by his rival. Closing scores :—Dawson (in play), 4,500; Osborne (receives 2.500), 4,419.

## THE ALLEGED SEDITION IN A NEWSPAPER.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The ruler of hell having spoken this the Durbar was dissolved as it was rather very late.

Shri Krishna

Witness also produced an English translation of a motto, being in Marathi verse taken from the Poetical Works of Ramdas which was printed at the top of the newspaper. It was as follows.

"One should die for (the sake of one's) religion;
While dying one should kill all;
(And) while killing and killing one should take (back).
One's own Kingdom."

—Shri Ramdas

r The accused has been remanded, bail being refused, until Friday next when other documents will be put in before the Court.

## SIR SASSOON DAVID ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following are amongst those gentlemen who have subscribed to this fund in connection with the entertainment which takes place at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening :—

Subscribers of Rs. 25: Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart, Sir D M Petit Bart, Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir Kt, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt, Hon Mr G O W Dunn, Hon Mr Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Messrs G H Brookes, A F Davar, S M Moses, R M Nissim, James H Letimar, Mahomedbhoy C Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy C Ebrahim, Gulamhusen C Ebrahim, Jehangir Byramji Dalal, D S Shelim, S Abraham, S E Shelim, Harnandrai Ramnarain, Klise Khisey, H Surajmal, Gordhandas Khatau, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, Duvarkadas Dharamsey, Devji Duvarkadas Dharamsey, Jamnadas Duvarkadas Dharamsey, Narotam Morarji Goculdas H Kemball, C Jehangir, Bhagvandas Moolchand Lakhmidas Nemidas, R H S Isaacs, S A Nathan, Chaterbhuj Bhowanidas, J C Ezra, G Osterm-yer, H H verlien, H Harwood, H Gaunm, H B Nariman, sling Maseria & Co, Messrs W H Brady, J Knowles, Valabhdas Lakhmidas, Haribhoy Hemraj, Goculdas Damodar, Premchand Keshavji, Purshotam Kanji, M M Baksabhoy, Abdul Tayab Ismailji, Morarji Dharamsey, F Bradbury, Shapurji B Bharucha, Nanabhoy K Bharucha, Dossabhoy M Bharucha, Maneckji Bharucha, A Hussen, Phirozsha M Dalal, Rupsing Mathuradas, R E E Proctor, F E Davar, Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Khurshedji Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Bomanji J A Wadia, Ardaseer J A Wadia, Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, A Leslie, H R Greaves, S E Greaves, R B Vassanji Khimji Motichand Devchand, Hajibhoy Lalji Narandas Rustamji, Trikamdas Hirji, Premchand Roychand, R J Tata, Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Jehangir Merwanji Dalal, Bomanji Merwanji Dalal, Chunilal Nagindas Shroff Pestonji Nowrozji Wadia, George Lund Messrs Abdulla Salemahomed and Co, Dr. Dadachanji, Messrs Shivaram Khusalchand, Harnandrai Gansamdas, Hiralal Ramgopal, Gulabrai Kedermal Gorakhram Sadhooram, Harmukhrai Amulakchand Govindram, Mamraj Rambhagat, Harmukhrai Kenayamal Harnandrai Fulchand Harnandrai Bejnath, Fulchand Mijumal, Balchand Ugerchand, Devkandas Ramkumar, Vasanji Trikamji, Khimji Visram, Karamsey Damji, Whiruban Jetsey, Messrs Mitchell, and Co, Bruce and Co, Narandas Purshotamdas, Chunilal Sakalchand, Vasanji Velji, N M Marshall, G Miller, J A Jeffrey, H S Johnson, J Murdoch, L Combe, Harvey Jones, K Kodama, F H Gutton, H P Springfellow, Alex M Aird, F R Wadia, J D Gandy, F B Stratton, J Begbie, K J Wagstaff, T W Cuff Rustamji Byramji Jijibhoy, Syed Sardar Alishan, Mrs Sorabji D Bastawala, Messrs Vasanji Bhagwandas, Gordhandas G Tejpal, Purshotam Jivandas Khengar Thoban, Nagindas Dalabhdas, Messrs Saroopchand Fatchand and Co Naranji Parmanand, Messrs Parbhudas Jivandas and Sons, Venilal Vijbhukandas, Rao Saheb Allapa Balaram, Mr. Madhavdas Goculdas L Pasta. Mr Laichand Ramdayal Rs. 21.

Subscribers of Rs. 20: Messrs Reginald Gilbert, A Abraham, Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, A J Millimoria.

Subscribers of Rs. 15; Messrs R J Mathalone, A Ezra Dinsha P Nariman, Dinsha S Jody, Dorabji H Astburner, Kanji Kalyanji, Chotalal Chaturbhuj, Dr J Turner, J Hall, Dr N H Choksey, H Suleman Abdul Wahed Nadarshaw Hormasji Bilimoria, Munchershaw N Chandabhoy, Dr Temuji Bhicaji Nariman, Mr N F Surveyor, Khan Bahadur Byramji H Dadabhoy, Messrs Thacker Sunderji Pitamber, Ratansey Jethu, Kalchuro Hormasji Dalal, Valabhdas Hemraj, Peroshaw B R Modey. An admirer of more than a quarter of a century J. D. C.

Subscribers of under Rs. 15: Messrs Bhagwandas Parasram, Gulmukhrai Sukhnand, Khetsidas Harmukhrai, Foolchand Lachminarayen, Ramgopal Madhowprasad, Fazulbhoy M Chinoy, Merallibhoy M Chinoy, R M Chinoy, A S Moos, Tarachand Rikhchander, Edulji Dinshaw Moder, Merallibhoy M Fakira, Shavaksha D Chapger, L N Banaji, J A D McBain, Dr R T Nariman, W G Whyte, N V Mandlik, Bilasrai Shivramdas, Dr A G Vegas, Messrs M N Wadia, Basesarlal Hanomanbakhas Dharamsey Ishwardas Mody Ramchander Hanooman Bakhs, Danji Choonilal Pitamber Tulsidas Morarji, Khetsey Padamsey Thacker Premji Hiserji Thacker Pragjee Lladhar, Ruttonsey Bhimji Dayal Valabhdas, Vusonji Shivji Thacker Bhowanji Lukhmidas, Sorabji Framji, S D Parekh Pestonji Cawasji Sethna Jgshwarcas Lakhmidas, C M Gama, Total Rs 4,340, Sundries Rs. 281. Grand Total Rs. 4,627.

## THE J. N. TATA MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscriptions collected :—

Mr. Vussonjee Morarjee Rs. 500; Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, Mr. W. A. Chambars, Mr. Kerasapjee Rustomjee Dadeshanjee and Mr. R. C. Dutt each Rs. 100 the Right Hon. Lord Reay, G C I.E., London, Bai Vijibai, widow of Sorabjee C. Tata each Rs. 50, Mr. V. H. Samarth, Mr Dayabhai Harjivandas, Mr. C. T Dalal, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Framjee Cowasjee each Rs. 25, Mr. Khandubhai G. Desai Rs. 20, Major J. Lloyd ones I.M.S., and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar each Rs. 15, Mr. R. P. Pranjpye, Mr. B. N. Kutar, Dr. D. H. Mehta, Mr. K. G. eshpande Mr. J. A. Dalai Mr. Abbas S. Tyebji, Mr. K. z. Abdul Rahman, Mr. K. V. Sarangpani and Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar each Rs. 10, sums below rupees ten Rs. 25, Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 41,137-5-3, Total Rs. 42,427-5-3.

## RUSSIAN JEWS RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon acknowledges with thanks the undermentioned further subscriptions :—

Messrs. Hurdutroy Rampartab, Rs. 150; Sett Ooderam Motila and Sett Ruttonsey Denas each Rs. 101, Messrs. Pack and Co. Rs. 100, Mr. N. S. E. Nissim, A sympathiser, and Rao Bahadoor Curramsey Dunjee each Rs. 50, Mr. J. A. Gayer, Rs. 30; Mr. S. Benjamin, Mr. J. Benjamin, Sett Morarjee Ruttonsey and Sett Ishwardas Lakhmidas each Rs. 25, Mr. A. M. Meyer and Messrs. Ezra and Yamen Turkey each Rs. 20, Mr. S. Meyers Rs 15, collected by Mr. John Joseph Poona, Rs. 12; Aga Goolam Hoosein, Laree, Mr. Ezekiel Hayim, Miss F. Perry, Mr. J. S. Somekh, Mr. J. Cartan and Mr. J. E Obedieh each Rs. 10, a friend, Mrs. Alice Sophie Dunlop Madura and a sympathiser each Rs. 5, Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,445, Total Rs.10,319.

## THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Some of the most important public buildings in Bombay erected under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. Murzban, either as Assistant Engineer or as Executive Engineer, the designs of several of which were prepared by himself stand as monuments to his professional talents and unflagging industry. They include the General Post Office; the Government Telegraph Office, the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir building for the Elphinstone College, and General Record Rooms, the Cathedral High School, the John Connon High School, the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, the Parsee Lying-in Hospital the Telegraph Signallers' Quarters, the Cama Hospital, the Allbless Obstetric Hospital, the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, the Police Magistrates' Courts; then Indo-British Institution. The Holy Trinity Church; the St. Mary's Church at Parel, the All Saints' Church at Malabar Hill, Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital, the Motlibai Hospital, the Bhownaggree Nurses' Home, the Scottish Orphanage, at Mahim, the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory for Scientific Medical Research, the European General (St. George's) Hospital and subsidiary buildings, the Anjuman-i-Islam School, and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art—a magnificent show of work of which any engineer might be proud. Besides these buildings, almost all the new roads on the Esplanade, the eastern boulevard now known as Frere Road, and a large number of other public works have been executed under Mr. Murzban's Superintendence, the cost of which has amounted to about a crore of rupees.

In June 1889, the Royal Institute of British Architects of London conferred on him the honour of Fellowship of that institution. In April 1890, the Bombay Corporation, of which he was elected a member by the Justices of the Peace, since 1888, appointed Mr. Murzban their President, and, while occupying that position, he had the honour of presenting the Municipal Address to H. E. Lord Reay on his departure from Bombay. On the completion of Mr. Murzban's year of office, the Corporation passed a complimentary resolution stating—"That the best thanks of the Corporation be given to the retiring President for the assiduity and ability with which he has performed the duties of the Chair during the past year." On the Queen Empress's birthday in 1891, the distinction of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred upon Mr. Murzban.

At the end of 1892, the Bombay Corporation appointed Mr. Murzban their Executive Engineer, which appointment was confirmed by Government as required by law. After a period of thirty-six years' service Mr. Murzban retired from the employ of Government, when the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, Chief Engineer wrote to him a very eulogistic appreciation of his labours.

In January 1893, the Bombay Corporation unanimously re-appointed Mr. Murzban as their Executive Engineer for a second period of five years, which appointment was also confirmed by Government. Among the most important works carried out by Mr. Murzban, as Executive Engineer to the Municipality, may be mentioned one which affected the sanitary condition of Bombay, namely the removal of the whole of the town refuse which was deposited on the Mahaluxmee Flats, and which was considered to be the primary cause of the prevalence of pestilence in the city. Mr. Murzban, having taken up the subject in hand, proposed several alternatives for the disposal of the refuse; and the Corporation finally accepted his scheme of removing the refuse by rail to a distance of seven miles from Bombay, where it is now deposited in a low-lying swamp near Chimboor away from all habitations. The reclamation of the swamp has been in progress, and several acres of land have already been reclaimed. The swamp will gradually be turned into cultivable land, and it is expected that, at the end of about twenty years, the ground will yield to the Municipality by cultivation about one lakh of rupees annually. Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, in a letter written to Mr. Murzban on the completion of the work, said—"I must congratulate you heartily on having brought the Kutchra Scheme to a final issue, a most important sanitary work in which the sole and entire credit belongs to you for patient pertinacity, and energy with which you overcame such formidable obstacles and successfully reached the goal."

From the very commencement of the plague in Bombay, the whole of the engineering work in connection with it was carried out by Mr. Murzban's department. The improvement of insanitary houses in the city under the Epidemic Diseases Act was also entrusted to Mr. Murzban; and owing to innumerable difficulties, this proved for him a most anxious work. The slums of the city and nearly 13,000 houses were inspected and reported upon, many of them from the beginning of the plague—a work of considerable risk and danger. Out of these 12,000 houses had been found to be insanitary, and means were adopted to improve them. Sir Andrew Wingate, late Plague Commissioner, on the eve of his departure on furlough, thus complimented Mr. Murzban :—"I have now some acquaintance with your share of the work, and with your permission I should like to say what a very high opinion I entertain of what you have done and are doing for Bombay, and how much I think your great abilities will yet affect for the town. It has been a pleasure to know you, and an encouragement to have your co-operation." Among the works and improvements in the city, which have been carried out during Mr. Murzban's tenure of office as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality may be mentioned the erection of new Worshington Triple Expansion Sewage Pumping engines at the Love Grove Pumping station, large additional filters at the Bhundarwada Reservoir; Fire Brigade stations in different parts of Bombay; the Bhuleshwar Market and Schools; the Colaba Market; the construction of Reay Road, Morland Road, Club Street, the Extension of Gilder Street, Connaught Road, Sussex Road, and Vincent Road; house connections in different parts of the city; and new water mains in different parts. The lighting of the city had also been considerably improved under Mr. Murzban. Long before the plague broke out, it had appeared to Mr. Murzban that the best means of improving the sanitary condition of the city was to provide suitable sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes. In 1887, he prepared a scheme for the construction of sanitary dwellings for the Parsee poor by means of subscriptions amongst the members of that community. Several buildings have already been constructed through Mr. Murzban's exertions, on the principle of Peabody's Homes in England; and a small Parsee colony has already found accommodation at Tardeo through his generous-hearted labours. It is something to say that no less a sum than Rs. 4,35,000 has been collected for those buildings owing to the sustained zeal of the Khan Bahadur. Attached to this institution is a school in which a large number of boys and girls are educated without any help from Government. In connection with these Cheap Residential Quarters for poor Parsees is a dispensary, where free medicine and medical advice are given. The benefits of Mr. Murzban's disinterested labours are shared by the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital, the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage, the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, the Modi Sanitarium at Lanauli, and several others. He has been annually elected a Vice-President of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Some years ago, the benevolent hearted Khan Bahadur purchased a large area of ground in a healthy situation at Andheri, and there started the establishment of a new town in the interest of refugees from the plague-stricken in Bombay. A large number of bungalows have already been constructed in the locality, and these have proved a boon as being a safe refuge from plague. In recognition of this work, the inhabitants of that part of the district applied to the Collector of Thana to name it "Murzbanabad," and Mr. R. P. Barrow, the Collector, with the sanction of Government, was pleased to perform the ceremony of naming it after the Khan Bahadur. It will continue to be a pleasant memorial of the generous-hearted labours of the citizen whom H. E Lord Lamington has just been pleased to nominate the High Sheriff of Bombay.

## THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday. The scholarships and prizes were awarded as under :—Kashinath Narayen Dikshit gets the first Jagonnath Sankersett Sanskrit scholarship. Yeshwant Annat Godbole gets the second Jagonnath Sankersett Sanscri scholarship. J. Ssbastian Gracias gets the Cowasjee Jamsetjee Latin scholarship. Miss Rebecca Reuben gets the David Sassoon Hebrew scholarship, the Bai Maneckbai the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy prize and the Chatfield prize. Lekuraj Thawandas Tehelramani gets the Ellis prize. Khushal Talakshi Shah gets the first Rao Sir Pragmalji scholarship and the Kutch Dewan Bahadur Munibhai prize. Ishak Haji Yunus Mandrivalla gets half of the second Rao Sir Pragmalji scholarship and the Lord Sandhurst scholarship. Haridas Vallabdas Ashar gets half of the second Rao Sir Pragmalji scholarship. Miss Saada Faiz Mahomed gets the Jairabhoy Peerbhoy scholarship, the Lady Reay Medical scholarship and the Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed scholarship. Mahomed Husain Mukri gets the Sir Frank Souter scholarships. Narayen Ganesh Mohile gets the Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jaganath Vaidya scholarship. Manilal Bhagwandas Subedar gets the Vallabhdas Valji scholarship. Dost Mahomed Noor Mahomed Merchant gets the R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial scholarship. Ardasir Ruttanji Wadia gets the Dosabhoy Framji Cama scholarship. Prataprai Pragram Bhatt gets the Uttamaram Memorial scholarship. Abdeali Fidali gets the Ebrahim Nurudin scholarship, Miss Kaveribhai Ullal gets the Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi scholarship. Sorab Pallonji Dadachanji gets the Byramji Naserwanji Koyaji scholarship and silver medal. Chimanlal Magunlal Shroff gets the Rajaram Giridram scholarship. Cowasba Ruttonsha Edibam gets the Sir Dinshaw Manecji Petit (first Baronet) scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

Nos 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 70, 71, 74, 78, 79, 82, 85, 87, 90, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 109, 111, 113, 114, 117, 120, 123, 128, 132, 133, 135, 138, 141, 143, 144, 145, 147, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 161, 163, 165, 168, 169, 170, 181, 183, 187, 190, 191, 195, 196, 197, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 215, 216, 222, 226, 233, 235, 237, 238, 243, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 222, 263, 264, 266, 268, 271, 274, 279, 282, 283, 284, 289, 290, 291, 296, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 310, 313, 315, 320, 324, 326, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 343, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 357, 358, 362, 366, 367, 371, 373, 376, 378, 384, 386, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 400, 401, 407, 408, 409, 416, 421, 426, 428, 429, 431, 433, 435, 436, 448, 449, 453, 461, 467, 473, 477, 480, 481, 482, 484, 485, 489, 492, 493, 495, 496, 498, 499, 501, 502, 503, 506, 508, 509, 515, 519, 522, 523, 528, 530, 534, 535, 541, 542, 544, 552, 553, 564, 568, 573, 575, 579, 581, 583, 585, 586, 587, 591, 593, 602, 604, 606, 610, 612, 621, 623, 628, 630, 632, 635, 638, 639, 646, 648, 649, 650, 651, 658, 659, 663, 669, 672, 673, 674, 676, 677, 679, 685, 686, 688, 689, 696, 697, 701, 702, 705, 707, 708, 709, 710, 713, 715, 717, 721, 726, 732, 741, 743, 744, 749, 751, 758, 759, 761, 762, 765, 766, 770, 772, 776, 780, 781, 782, 787, 788, 798, 801, 804, 805, 806, 809, 810, 815, 817, 821, 822, 825, 826, 830, 834, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 847, 852, 853, 855, 858, 860, 862, 866, 867, 869, 873, 877, 878, 884, 385, 886, 887, 888, 893, 903, 906, 908, 912, 913, 915, 918, 922, 924, 929, 931, 934, 936, 943, 949, 952, 957, 961, 962, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 974, 976, 977, 981, 985, 989, 990, 992, 993, 997, 999, 1000, 1002, 1003, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1012 1014, 1016, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1031, 1032, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1040, 1043, 1044, 1047, 1050, 1053, 1055, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1063, 1073, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1085, 1089, 1094, 1095, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1102, 1105, 1107, 1111, 1114, 1115, 1118, 1119, 1122, 1124, 1133, 1138, 1144, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1150, 1151, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1170, 1172, 1173, 1175, 1176, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1184, 1186, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1203, 1204, 1208, 1210, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1223, 1224, 1232, 1235, 1236, 1239, 1241, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1251, 1254, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1275, 1282, 1283, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1296, 1297, 1300, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1319, 1320, 1325, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1335, 1336, 1339, 1341, 1342, 1345, 1346, 1349, 1350, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1377, 1385, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1396, 1399, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1407, 1409, 1412, 1414, 1417, 1424, 1426, 1427, 1432, 1436, 1439, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1448, 1453, 1455, 1456, 1458, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1477, 1484, 1486, 1494, 1497, 1503, 1508, 1509, 1514, 1516, 1522, 1524, 1525, 1527, 1530, 1532, 1533, 1535, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1542, 1545, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1554, 1555, 1558, 1559, 1564, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1577, 1581, 1587, 1590, 1594, 1596, 1597, 1606, 2541, 2544, 2552, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2560, 2563, 2570, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2576, 2577, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2583, 2584, 2593, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598 2612, 2613, 2619, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2628, 2631, 2632, 2635, 2644, 2651, 2657, 2659, 2660, 2670, 2675, 2683, 2684, 2688, 2689, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2698, 2699 2702, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2709, 2710, 2715, 2716, 2722, 2724, 2729, 2733, 2734, 2738, 2745. 2752. 2754, 2762, 2764, 2767, 2768, 2776, 2777, 2782, 2785 2790, 2795 2798, 2801, 2804, 2809, 2811, 2816, 2818, 2819, 2833, 2834, 2842, 2844, 2845, 2847, 2848, 2851, 2856, 2866, 2872, 2873, 2876, 2881 2882, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2895, 2897, 2898, 2901, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907 2908 2909, 2910 2911, 2918, 2925, 2927, 2931, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2944, 2945, 2949, 2952, 2958, 2962, 2965, 2966, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2978, 2983, 2985, 2989, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2996, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3004, 3011, 3020, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3039, 3042, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3051, 3061, 3064, 3067, 3071, 3074, 3083, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3102, 3103 3108, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3120, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3136, 3137 3139, 3151, 3152 3156, 3159, 3160, 3166, 3169, 3173, 3177, 3188, 3189, 3191, 3192, 3194 3199, 3202, 3209, 3212, 3216, 3231, 3233, 3241, 3242, 3247, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3256, 3262, 3269, 3274, 3283, 3285, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3310, 3323, 3328, 3334, 3342, 3346, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3355, 3359, 3360, 3365, 3369, 3377, 3379, 3382, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3390, 3396, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3412. 3413, 3418, 3423, 3425, 3428, 3434, 3439, 3440, 3443, 3447 3452, 3453, 3455, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3465, 3468, 3470, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3480 3481, 3482, 3484, 3488, 3490, 3493, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3508, 3509, 3511, 3514 3527, 3535, 3538, 3540, 3541, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3550, 3552, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3559, 3562. 3564, 3565, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576. 3577, 3578, 3579, 3582, 3583, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3590, 3592. 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3605, 3607 3608. 3609, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3618, 3623, 3625, 3626, 3628, 3631, 3633, 3634, 3639, 3640, 3642, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3662, 3668, 3676, 3680. 3685, 3688, 3691, 3693, 3698, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3708, 3711, 3714, 3720, 3721, 3723, 3726, 3728, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3740, 3744, 3746. 3754, 3755, 3760, 3761, 3769, 3771, 3775, 3776, 3785, 3786, 3795, 3799, 3807, 3808, 3810, 3812, 3814, 3816, 3820, 3825, 3828. 3829, 3830, 3831, 3837. 3839, 3840, 3842, 3845, 3846. 3847, 3852, 3855, 3856, 3863, 3874, 3882, 3883, 3894, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3919, 3925, 3935, 3943, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3949, 3964, 3966, 3968, 3969, 3974, 3975. 3976, 3978, 3979, 3983, 3985, 3988, 3990, 3991, 3992, 3993, 3995, 3998, 4004, 4007, 4013, 4024, 4029, 4030. 4033. 4034, 4036, 4039, 4045, 4047, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4060, 4061, 4063, 4064, 4068, 4069, 4070, 4073, 4074, 4075, 4079, 4082 4085, 4086, 4087, 4088, 4090, 4095, 4097 4103, 4106, 4107, 4109, 4110, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4122, 4128, 4129, 4131, 4132, 4138, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4148, 4149, 4150, 4151, 4153, 4156, 4157, 4159, 4162, 4163, 4166, 4167 4168, 4174, 4175, 4180, 4184, 4190, 4196 4197, 4199, 4202, 4203, 4206, 4208, 4210, 4215, 4217, 4219, 4228, 4232, 4233, 4236, 4245, 4247, 4248, 4250, 4253, 4255, 4257, 4258, 4260, 4262, 4264, 4265, 4269, 4272. 4276 4283, 4285 4289, 4294, 4295. 4299, 4301, 4304, and 4305.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

20, 40 67, 91, 97, 103, 150, 317, 430 486, 750, 790, 794, 808, 820, 920, 923, 986, 1088, 1093, 1145, 1209, 1286, 1478, 1570 1593, 1595, 1630, 1687, 1707, 1714, 1765, 1807, 1847 1916, 1921, 1974, 1979, 1986, 2037, 2042, 2209, 2249, 2254, 2301, 2304, 2385, 2487 2533, 2585, 2590, 2647, 2665, 2773, 2807, 2913, 2988, 3059. 3060, 3163, 3206, 3329, 3371, 3517, 3546, 3611, 3642, 3699, 3748 3813, 3832, 3849, 3866, 3889, 3929, 4027 4139, 4155, 4182, 4230.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The following prizes have been awarded to students who competed for the Previous Examination :—

S. G. Pandya gets the Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship. S. K. Nadkarni gets the Melvill Memorial Scholarship. R. V. Pathak gets the Majumdar Manjshankar Kikani and the Bhavnagar Pericival scholarships. H. H. Tripathi gets the Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts. V. T. Merchant gets the A. M. Duramsi Khoja Testimonial scholarship.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste 7th instant, left Aden on the morning of the 17th instant, and may be expected here, on the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. She brings the following passengers :—

Ambor Mr
Bertelsmann Mr A
Brett Mr
Bisaldi Mr
Banerji Mrs
Bachle Revd
Bachl Miss
Bernard Miss
Duff Mr M
David Sir and Lady Masson
Furst Mr
Finsamore Capt and Mrs
Glorgulli Mr
Gardiner Mr D
Golding Revd
Herbert Mr G
Helms Mr
Jordan Miss
Joannide Mr P
Kupelwieser Mr and family
Lander Miss
Loyeff Mr
Lambert Mr
Masson Miss
Macdonald Mr and Mrs
Miliadis Mr T G
Moore Mr
Moses Mr and Mrs
Mall Revd
Pringtsoffer Mr B
Panas Mr
Roncon Mr
Russell Mr A H
Schulten Dr and Mrs
Shaw Mr
Scarra Mrs and infant
Swanson Mr C
Thomson Revd and Mrs and child
Wright Mrs and infant
Willet Mrs
Walsh Mr
Zorab Mr and Mrs

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Trieste 6th instant, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the evening of the 17th instant, and may be expected here, on or about the 26th instant. She brings the following passengers :—

Andres Mr G
Churchill Shaner Mr and Mrs
Feiun Mr and Mrs
Hall Miss
Halpern Mr and Mrs
James Mrs
James 3 Misses
Kimmelmann Mrs and child
Lehmann Baroness
Mitchell Sir and Lady
Mitchell 2 Misses
Mitchell Mr W E
Moulakis Mr Chr
Partisch Mr B
Pastor Mr
Baftopoulo Mr E G
Richelmann Mr and Mrs
Robertson Mr W S
Schoenfeld Prof Dr
Spier Mr
Sory Mrs E H
Wernigg Mrs M
Zack Mr

The Championship at the Quetta Rifle Meeting was won by Capt. Anscomb of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, with a score of 127 points. The entries from British and Native corps amounted to four hundred, and were confined to local corps. If the Quetta Rifle Meeting is to regain its popularity, more inducements should be offered to attract competitors from the Quetta Division for the occasion.

A weird story of a Government official is told in the "Chronicle." He called for every atlas in the office; he examined the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, but could not find what he wanted. A colleague inquired what information he was looking for. "Looking for?" growled the unsuccessful one. "Here I've been the whole morning hunting for the confounded place that confounded King comes from—Hellenes they call it, don't they?—and it ain't marked in a single confounded map!"

The particular Government office in which this occurred shall be nameless.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ormidale, 2374 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 647 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain E A G Tippe, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Sandbook. Mr R W Murphy, Mr Jackson, Mr C Jamsetji, Miss D Cruz 2 students, Mr Vulubdas and 582 deck.

### REPLACEMENT OF THE BOMBAY FLOATING LIGHT.

The Bombay Floating Light which was brought into Port for repairs in February last will be placed on her Station on or about the 15th January.

### ARRIVAL.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Lama s | Williams | Karachi Dec 16 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Africa s | Tippe | Persian Gulf |
| | Ormidale s | Hamilton | Calcutta |
| | Linga s | Rickford | Karachi &c |
| | St Gabriel (Port Cruiser) | DeMello | Goa |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf
" Mozaffari for Jedah
" Maria Valerie for Trieste &c

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Dec 15.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 17th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste 7th instant, left Aden on the morning of the 17th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd instant at 5 p m.

The same Co's steamer Austria, from Trieste 6th instant, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the evening of the 17th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 26th instant.

The same Co's steamer Nippon, left Kobe, for Bombay on the 17th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 18.

For London.

Arabia s—70 cwt mother of Pearlshell R N Mianee 40 cwt fishmaws K Dunjee and Co; 26 bales hides and skins M J Joomanboy and Co; 5 cases bristles R Framjee and Co; 72 bales hides and skins Bajee Memed Aboo; 32 bales skins B M Kooka; 20 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 50 cwt deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 37 cwt horns R Dhanjee and Co

Balmoral s—401 cwt muscovr dhall J Luktumidas; 1511 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 60 bales hemp E Tajbhoy; 46 bales skins R M Kooka; 250 cwt coowanseed Worman and Co

For Hull.

Kincraig s—1180 cwt cottons ed Ralli Bros; 4032 cwt cotton seed Arjoon Khimjee; 2000 cwt cottonseed G Macnee; 999 cwt myrabollams N A Kader and Co; 2029 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams W and A Graham and Co

Indian Monarch s—5500 cwt cottonseed A Khimjee 4000 cwt cotton G G Tejpal and Co

For New York.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In relation to the Minute of Mr. Arnold Forster upon the General Staff of the Army, it is perhaps suggestive that after long delay it has been issued at this particular time, when a dissolution of Parliament is foreshadowed and we have Liberal Secretary of State for War with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Premier. Now, the Leader of the Liberal party has, unfortunately, never given proof of a wide comprehension of the military necessities of the Empire, and his views concerning the appointment of a Chief of the Staff, expressed in his dissenting report as a member of the Hartington Commission, were singularly wanting in any right sense of what a General Staff is. He said that the appointment of its chief would "reintroduce, perhaps in a worse form, some of the very evils which the organisation of a council of general officers whould be designed to remove." He contended that there was no analogy between the functions of a Chief of the Staff in a continental army and those which such an official would be called upon to perform in our own. Concerning which we may remark that these functions will differ much in degree, and perhaps somewhat in kind, because they will be infinitely more important. He said he thought it was not necessary for us continually to be studying our neighbour's strength or weakness, and that "in any of the smaller troubles into which we might be drawn by the interests of some of our dependencies, the plan of campaign must be governed by the particular circumstances, and would be left (I presume and hope) to be determined by the officer appointed to direct operations." We do not know where a more complete gospel of unreadiness could be discovered. It is true that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's conception of an Army General Staff dealing with vital matters was of a body which would "sit apart and cogitate on the subject."

At a much earlier date the question of the Chief of the Staff had arisen, but mainly in regard to the operations of troops in the field, and in 1880 such an official was discredited because a Chief of the Staff had not answered well in Persia. It seemed to be thought that a general who could not command his troops without the help of such a functionary was not equal to his duties. The Duke of Cambridge objected to the institution of a Chief of the Staff either in the field or at headquaters. In regard to the latter, he considered him as unnecessary and as probably obstructive. He said that no confusion of any sort or kind existed in his office, that everything proceeded smoothly and harmoniously, and that all that was wanting was to place matter on a more comfortable footing in those branches of the Service conducted at the War Office, and apart from the House Guards. The Chief of the Staff intended to be forced upon the Commander-in-Chief would be "nothing more nor less than a fifth wheel to the coach." If the Commander-in-Chief were fit for his duties, and had activity enough to perform them the Chief of the Staff would be in his way and useless. The view was that the intended Chief of the Staff might supersede the Military Secretary, Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster General. These expressions of opinion concerning the institution of a Chief of the General Staff will show what a long way we have travelled from the conception of what a General Staff was in the year 1869, when the Duke of Cambridge expressed these views with his customary force and emphasis to Mr. Cordwell.

An inevitable result of the division arrived at in regard to the General Staff will be to bring into new prominence the acute problem of promotion and selection, and we are glad to think that an inquiry is to be instituted into the whole subject. The name of Sir Coleridge Grove has been mentioned as the probable chairman of a committee, and we know no one whose experience would better fit him for the task. As we all know, the regimental system offers an insuperable obstacle to extra-regimental promotion, and existing facts will have to be considered before theoretical principles. The Duke of Cambridge once said that the advantage of selecting or promoting one officer who had, or was presumed to have, slightly greater ability than his comrades, would be more than counterbalanced by the discouragement which would be spread abroad throughout the Army by such action. This is a matter which has not been kept sufficiently in mind during recent months. Therefore we say that the time is ripe for inquiry. No one can deny that selection for important commands is a necessity of warfare, but the means for such selection have to be devised. The Selection Board under the present regime seems to perform no other function than that of the Military Secretary under the old arrangement of presenting a list of names of officers eligible or suitable, to the Secretry of State, from which that political official makes his own selection. That this system has not operated to the satisfaction of the Army or to its advantage is well known to all officers and in particular to the major-generals.

Under the old system promotion to the rank of major-general was automatic, and by pure seniority each successive vacancy being filled by the next senior colonel on the active list. The rank of colonel had not then become merely honorary, to be gained after three years of regimental or like command. Lord Wolseley changed the old system, which—selection being impossible in the lower regimental ranks—was manifestly absurd and thenceforth every third vacancy in the major-general's list was utilised for officers regardless of their seniority in the rank below, while no colonel was to be promoted unless deemed fit for command. This was seniority tempered by selection, and was undoubtedly a step in the right direction, justified by its results. The good sense of the Army recognised that it was right. Lord Roberts went further, and introduced a system of pure selection for all ranks above that of colonel, while promotions were to be made only to fill commands or staff appointments up to the maximum establishment. Economies were no doubt ought by reducing the major-generals list but the change was made in disregard of promises to the colonels, and the result has not been satisfactory in its influence upon the Army. Mr. Arnold Forster has made promotions to the rank of lieutenant-general on a system or want of system that leaves a very great deal to desire and the unfortunate results has been made manifest in recent events. It is a primary necessity that the interests of officers should be safeguarded. In the time of Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts a stringent system was adopted in the case of all selections and very little dissatisfaction resulted. There have been excellent selections under the present regime also but the abolition of the commander-in-chief and the banishment of the chief staff officers from the Selection Board, which has become subject to political and civilian dominance, has weakened the bonds, and confidence is felt no more. Unfortunate incidents have occurred. In which selection has had no visible or ascertainable relation to merit and hence we say that inquiry into the whole system is eminently desirable.

With the growth of our submarine flotilla it was only to be anticipated that there would arise certain small difficulties in the matter of manning and officering the boats. One of these difficulties it was foreseen would be in connection with the lieutenants serving in them, many of whom would naturally be anxious to qualify in gunnery and to spodo wrk so as to improve their prospects of pay and promotion. As a result, as soon as the young officers were beginning to get proficient in their submarine duties, they had to give them up in order to obtain the sea time required to qualify for examination as gunnery or torpedo lieutenays To prevent this loss of young trained officers the Admiralty have recently decided that officers who volunteer for service in submarine boats shall after qualifying, remain in the submarine branch as lieutenants, years, however, will still have to be served in a "ship for war at sea" to enable them to obtain the necessary watch-keeping and disciplinary experience to qualify them for the rank of Commander. There is thus introduced into the Navy List, in addition to the lieutenant (G) and (T) the Lieutenant (S). As, however, officers are selected for training in submarine at an earlier age than for gunnery and torpedo, they will not necessarily be debarred from applying to qualify in those branches, through only when it can be shown that this course is desirable in the interests of the submarine service will the application be considered. The circular in which this notification is made says nothing about those officers who already passed through a course of submarine work and have left it to qualify in another branch. Probably they will return to the sub-marine label etter

COMMENDATORE PESTALOZZA, who has returned to Aden from his mission to the Mullah, has reported to the Italian Government that he left the situation in Northern Somaliland quiet. He succeeded in seeing the Mullah and the Sultans of Obbia and of the Mijertains, and hopes that his intervention will have the effect of preventing further friction between them. This report is received by the Rome Press with a certain amount of scepticism. It is stated from Aden (Nov. 29) that the Somali Mullah has made friendly overtures for the opening of trade with Berbera.

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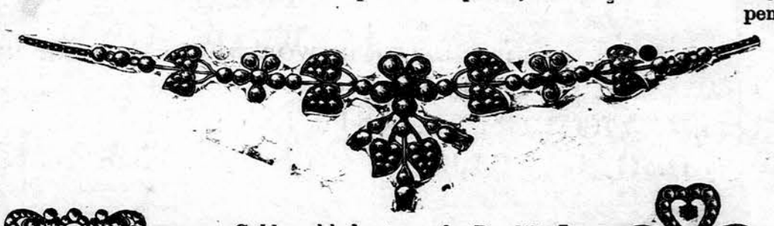

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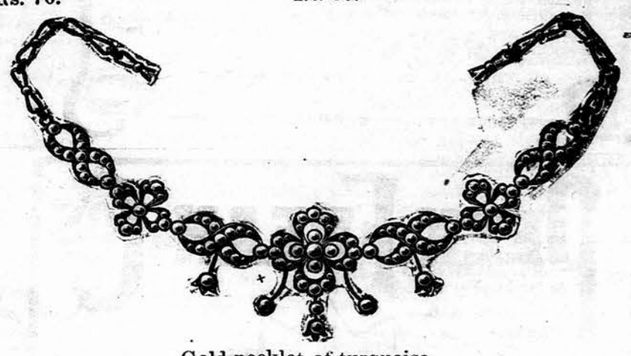

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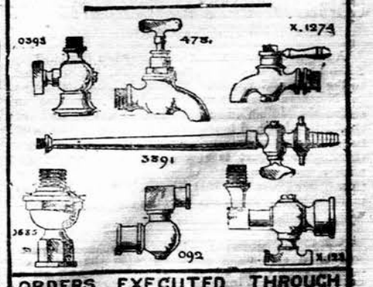


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